

Romanian cabinet reshuffled

VIENNA (R) — Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and a number of deputy premiers were replaced Friday in a government reshuffle, the official Agerpres news agency reported. It said Foreign Trade Minister Cornel Burtica and Machine Tools Minister Gheorghe Petrescu also lost their posts in the reshuffle, the latest in a series of high-level changes in the Romanian government. Mr. Verdet, 57, who has been prime minister since 1979, was replaced by Constantin Dascalu, 62, a member of the Communist Party's ruling political executive committee and considered particularly close to President Nicolae Ceausescu. Mr. Verdet's chief responsibility was for the economy, which has been stagnating and burdened by debts to the West of some \$11 billion.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Klibi flays Zaire president

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi said Friday President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire had "insulted" Africans and Arab-African fraternity. Mr. Klibi told Reuters that after deciding to restore Zaire's relations with Israel, President Mobutu was reported to have spoken of "Arab neo-slavery" and termed Arab-African cooperation "a trap for fools." These remarks "constitute an insult not only against the wisdom of African heads of state but also against Arab-African fraternity and African truth," Mr. Klibi said. He said Arab troops had helped Zaire defend its independence and that Arab financial aid to Zaire amounted to \$400 million. If President Mobutu justified restoring relations with Israel by saying that Egypt had recovered the Sinai, Mr. Klibi said, "He forgets that he undertook to maintain the rupture of relations as long as the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights remained occupied."

PM issues directive on communications

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Prime Ministry has instructed all government ministries and departments to refrain from directly addressing the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) and diplomatic missions accredited to Jordan. The ministry said all future communications should be forwarded through the Foreign Ministry.

Classified U.S. document found in Irish Sea

DUBLIN (R) — A confidential document apparently discarded from a U.S. nuclear submarine has been found in trawler nets in the Irish Sea, the Irish Fishermen's Organisation said Friday. The 27-page document, stamped confidential and naming the nuclear-powered submarine Henry Clay, was in a refuse canister which caught in the trawler's nets 25 miles off Dublin, the organization said. General Secretary Frank Doyle, showing the papers to reporters, said they contained a check list of equipment and weapons and instructions for trials such as the start-up of the submarine's nuclear reactor. They were dated March 6. Discarded labels were also found warning of dangers to personnel or equipment and bearing an indecipherable signature, he said. The submarine is fitted with Poseidon ballistic missiles, according to the authoritative Jane's Fighting Ships.

Pope concerned over Falklands

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Pope is desperately concerned about peace in the South Atlantic, and his planned trip to Britain would be inappropriate if there were heavy loss of life, Cardinal Basil Hume, Roman Catholic primate of England and Wales, said Friday. Cardinal Hume was speaking to reporters after talks with Pope John Paul and two Argentine cardinals but before the full extent of Friday's British attack on Argentine forces in the Falkland Islands became known. It was the first time Cardinal Hume, with Scottish Cardinal Gordon Gray, had met Argentine church leaders since Argentina seized the islands from Britain on April 2.

\$5m banknote trader nabbed

PEKING (R) — A man has been arrested in Shanghai for trying to sell a fake \$5 million banknote, a Shanghai newspaper reported. The paper, Liberation Daily, said Zhao Wenzhi posed as an overseas Chinese businessman and claimed the note was printed by the American Banknote Company in 1945. He offered to sell it for 750,000 yuan (\$240,000). The note was decorated with pictures of aircraft, tanks and parachutes and bore a fake seal from the Bank of China, it said.

Iraq urges OPEC sanctions on Zaire

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Friday it had asked major oil-producing countries to consider halting aid to Zaire in retaliation for its decision to resume diplomatic relations with Israel.

But in Kinshasa, President Mobutu Sese Seko rejected Arab criticism of the move and said Zaire was not ready to submit to what he called "Arab neo-slavery."

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted Finance Minister Tamer Razzouki as saying Iraq had asked for the issue to be debated by ministers in charge of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) development fund when they meet in Gabon next month.

The OPEC fund was set up in 1976, and by the end of 1980 had committed about \$1.5 billion in loans to more than 70 developing

countries and contributions to international agencies.

Arab states have reacted angrily to Zaire's decision, announced a week ago. Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, and Qatar broke ties with Kinshasa and the Khartoum-based Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) suspended operations in Zaire. Seven of OPEC's 13 members are Arab countries.

Most African nations broke diplomatic relations with Israel at the time of the 1973 Middle East war to protest against its occupation of Egyptian territory. Zaire is the first to restore these ties.

President Mobutu, in an apparent reference to the return of Sinai to Egypt, said Friday the reasons for severing relations with Israel had now disappeared.

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Cairo steps up arms supplies to Baghdad

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has stepped up supplies of military equipment to Iraq to strengthen Iraq's position in the 20-month-old Gulf war, Defence Ministry sources said Friday.

Cairo was now supplying various types of weapons to Baghdad, whereas deliveries were previously limited to ammunition for Soviet-made weapons, the sources said, without giving details.

Egypt's armed forces and arms factories were instructed to give top priority to the military needs of Iraq and supplies were being airlifted to Baghdad, they added.

Begin woos opposition

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin opened negotiations Friday to try to broaden his parliamentary support after his coalition narrowly avoided defeat on a no-confidence vote earlier this week.

Mr. Begin conferred with the small Telem Party, founded by the late Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. Its two parliamentary votes are needed to restore the government's majority to 61 in the 120-seat Knesset (parliament).

The government lost its majority when two backbenchers in Mr. Begin's Likud Party defected to the opposition Labour Party on Tuesday.

The next day it beat off a Labour no-confidence motion on its handling of the economy by 58 votes to 57.

Telem's two members saved Mr. Begin's government by abstaining.

Both said they disagreed with much of the government's economic policy but supported its hard line in opposing the Palestinians and wanted to prevent its fall.

Spokesmen for Likud and Telem said talks would continue next week.

Falklands crisis threatens Argentine supplies to Moscow

U.S., Soviets open grain talks

PARIS (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union opened talks here Friday on returning the grain trade to normal at a time when Moscow's substantial imports from Argentina are increasingly threatened by the Falklands crisis.

The negotiations, the first since relations deteriorated after the Polish declaration of martial law last December, are being held under a long-term grain agreement and are the third since President Reagan lifted an embargo against grain sales to Moscow in April 1981.

Argentina was one of the few major grain-exporting countries which did not join the embargo imposed by former President Jimmy Carter in 1980 after Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan. Buenos Aires took advantage of successive poor Soviet grain har-

vests over the past three years to step up sales to Moscow.

Although U.S. officials do not expect any announcement of major increases in Soviet purchases during the talks, grain analysts have noted that the large Soviet grain and meat purchases from Argentina could be seriously threatened by the Falkland Islands crisis.

U.S. statistics show that the Soviet Union, which has suffered a series of disastrous harvests for the last several years, has so far contracted to buy only around 14 million tonnes of U.S. grain by Sept. 30, when current pacts expire.

This is much less than the 23 million tonnes which Washington has offered Moscow and which is only likely to be imported if there was a serious interruption in

Moroccan king opens formal talks in U.S. on facilities for RDF

WASHINGTON (R) — King Hassan II of Morocco opened formal talks at the end of an official visit to Washington on providing Moroccan air base facilities to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) to protect Western oil interests in the Gulf.

The United States has sought access to the bases for use in such emergencies as a Soviet "threat" to Southwest Asian oilfields. The discussions began Thursday, the second day of King Hassan's visit, which included meetings with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The king and President Reagan agreed in principle to the military transit arrangement during talks on Wednesday. U.S. officials said final accord could be reached as early as next week.

But they gave no details of the negotiations except to say several bases were being considered, some of which could require modernisation.

King Hassan also discussed shipments of U.S. arms to Morocco, including M-60 tanks and Maverick missiles, but Pentagon officials said there was no formal link between arms aid and the bases agreement.

Request for advanced U.S. weaponry

The Rabat government has asked for advanced U.S. weapons to help counter Polisario guerrillas in the disputed Western Sahara. Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta said Thursday the guerrillas had used Soviet-made SAM missiles to bring down Moroccan planes.

He told a press conference Morocco wanted some U.S. arms to be provided on an aid basis and would pay cash for others. Last year, Rabat got \$30 million in U.S. military aid credits and \$55 million in economic assistance.

But the Reagan administration's current request for \$100 million in arms credit to Morocco has met early opposition in Congress.

During his talks with Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials, King Hassan reiterated his opposition to the Camp David process which prompted him to sever relations with Egypt.

Administration officials said, however, he agreed on the urgency for peace between Israel and the Arabs and between Iran and Iraq.

King Hassan leaves Friday for a private visit to New York and Chicago.

Draper in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper, on a Middle East tour apparently aimed at shoring up a shaky Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire, arrived in Damascus Friday after talks in Beirut.

A U.S. embassy spokesman said he would meet Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam on Saturday to discuss the 10-month-old ceasefire on the Israeli-Lebanese border.

In the past month Israel has

mounted two air strikes on Palestinian positions in Lebanon in retaliation for what it claims are commando attacks on northern Israel.

In Beirut, Mr. Draper had talks with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzar, and Foreign Minister Foad Butros.

Mr. Draper visited Saudi Arabia before Lebanon, and is also expected to travel to Jordan and Israel.

Kabul-E.Berlin accords signed

EAST BERLIN (R) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal ended his first official visit to East Germany Friday with the signing of a series of agreements between the two states.

Mr. Karmal, who had been here since Wednesday, was seen off from Schoenefeld Airport by East German Communist Party leader Erich Honecker and other members of the ruling politburo.

Mr. Honecker and Mr. Karmal, as heads of state, earlier signed a friendship and cooperation treaty, the official East German news agency ADN reported.

Other Afghans and East Germans signed accords on consular relations, medical training and political cooperation between their two Communist parties.

East Germany trains Afghan medical personnel and has sent teachers to Kabul University.

British, Argentine forces start battle for Falklands

London confirms 5 of its warships damaged

LONDON (R) — British forces established a firm bridgehead on the Falkland Islands Friday but five British ships were damaged, two seriously, Defence Secretary John Nott announced.

Fourteen Argentine aircraft were shot down and two helicopters were destroyed on the ground, he told a news conference.

Argentine forces suffered casualties and some prisoners were taken, he said, adding: "There will have been British casualties."

Mr. Nott said the British landings on the islands, seized by Argentina on April 2, were unopposed.

British marines and paratroops were now ashore in substantial numbers, he said.

Seven weeks after Argentina seized the disputed colony, "British forces are tonight firmly established back on the Falkland Islands," Mr. Nott said.

The defence secretary said British ships had come under heavy air attack.

"Five have been damaged, two seriously," he said.

"Our Harriers and missiles have destroyed seven Mirages, five Skyhawks and two Pucaras. Two Argentine helicopters, a Chinook and a Puma, have been destroyed on the ground. We have lost two of our small helicopters."

He did not identify the damaged ships and there were no details of British casualties.

In Washington, American intelligence sources said Britain had landed 1,000 men on the disputed islands. They said the British aim appeared to be to secure areas from which the Harriers could operate against the Argentine garrison there.

Britain stopped short of calling Friday's move an invasion of the islands, which were seized by

Argentine troops exactly seven weeks ago.

The Defence Ministry said a number of raiding parties had been put ashore and said attacks by commandos, planes and warships were still going on after several hours.

Senior British military sources said the purpose of the assault was to "tighten the screw quickly and sharply."

The only casualties reported by the ministry were 21 men lost when a Sea King helicopter ferrying troops between ships crashed into the icy South Atlantic.

Nine men aboard the helicopter were rescued, defence officials said. The others could have survived only a few minutes in the freezing water.

Buenos Aires version

But Argentina said its planes mounted big strikes against the British warships supporting the landing.

It said one British frigate was on fire and sinking, another had been hit by 14 missiles and three were damaged in attacks by naval and air force planes.

The Argentine high command said the British forces came ashore at San Carlos Bay, just east of the channel dividing the two main Falkland Islands. But it said its troops were in control of the situation.

The official Telam news agency said Argentine troops had foiled an attempted British landing by helicopters at Darwin, on the northern part of East Falkland.

Argentine military sources said the Argentine navy and air force had allowed the British warships to approach the Falklands so a counter-attack could be launched.

Although the high command communique gave few details of the five British vessels said to have been damaged, the independent

Noticias Argentinas news agency said two British frigates and three other vessels had been virtually trapped in the channel between the Falklands.

The Telam news agency also quoted reliable military sources as saying the two British aircraft carriers Invincible and Hermes had been spotted 100 miles from the islands.

Telam said conditions for a British landing were difficult but gave no details.

Security Council to meet

The British attack came only one day after the collapse of peace efforts by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru announced he was circulating a new set of proposals on resolving the crisis but Britain appeared non-committal about them.

The U.N. Security Council was meeting Friday night to discuss the conflict but Britain said it would oppose any proposal for an unconditional ceasefire.

British U.N. Ambassador Sir Anthony Parsons said such a proposal would enable Argentina to consolidate what it had acquired by force and "leave us with our hands tied."

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, asked about the prospects of stopping the conflict, replied:

"There is always hope for stopping wars and I think we will keep trying in a different way. The U.N. has to keep trying and trying in order to stop the fighting."

Council delegate Noel Dorr of Ireland said he expected a public session of the council during the day to hear a report by Mr. Perez de Cuellar on his unsuccessful peace bid.

Falklands: Craggy, cold — page 8

Gandhi welcomes Arafat

NEW DELHI (R) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was met at Delhi airport Friday by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi after arriving on a three-day official visit.

A PLO spokesman in Damascus said Thursday that Mr. Arafat would discuss Middle East and bilateral issues with Mrs. Gandhi and External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. On Saturday the PLO leader will visit Hyderabad in southern India where the Osmania University will confer an honorary degree.

In public speeches, Mrs. Gandhi and the PLO leader expressed concern at the increase in armaments being brought into South Asia and the Middle East.

Mrs. Gandhi said at a dinner for

Mr. Arafat: "The unresolved crisis in West Asia as well as political developments in other parts of the Asian continent are being used as convenient excuses for the induction of armaments on a large scale."

Referring to the Palestinian uprising in Israeli-occupied Arab territories, he said the Palestinians were prepared to "fight and die for freedom of their homeland."

"I see the vision of a free Jerusalem and the Palestinian flag hoisted there," he said.

Mrs. Gandhi said India strongly opposed the organised repression of the Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied West Bank.

"How can there be peace at the expense of the inalienable rights of Palestinian people?" she asked.

Explosions rock W. Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Up to three explosions shook West Beirut Friday and a left-wing militia group said one blast caused a large number of casualties.

The Murabitoun left-wing militia organisation issued a statement saying a bomb exploded on the first floor of a building, causing casualties on the floor above.

The Murabitoun's headquarters are not far from where the statement said the bomb went off.

The Organisation for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners, a mysterious group, claimed responsibility and said there were three explosions.

Security sources said they had reports of a second explosion elsewhere in West Beirut but no word of casualties.

The claim of responsibility came in a telephone call to a news agency office soon after the radio report.

U.N. recommends extension of observer force on Golan

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has recommended a further six-month extension of the mandate of the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) separating the Israeli and Syrian armies on the Golan Heights.

The current mandate of the force, set up in 1974, expires at the end of this month. It comprises 1,279 men from Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland.

The term of the present force commander, Maj.-Gen. Erkki Kahra of Finland, ends May 31. He is to be succeeded by Maj.-

Gen. Carl-Gustaf Stahl of Sweden.

In a report to the Security Council, which is expected to meet shortly to renew UNDOF's mandate, the secretary-general said the situation in the Israel-Syria sector had remained quiet and there had been no serious incidents.

But, he said, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continued to be potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the region's problem could be reached.

Mitterrand arrives in Abidjan

ABIDJAN (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Abidjan Friday for a three-day visit to the Ivory Coast, the second leg of his first African tour since taking office a year ago.

President Mitterrand, his wife Danielle and four ministers were greeted by Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny who has ruled the country since independence from France in 1960.

Mr. Mitterrand arrived from Niger, where he spent two days and pledged continued French support in ensuring the security of France's former colonies in Africa and in providing other aid.

But he told a press conference before leaving Niamey Friday, "France is not the gendarme of Africa." Its influence in the continent ought to be diplomatic, not military, he said.

Any French military aid was intended to defend the unity and independence of the African states concerned not to get involved in internal affairs, he added.

Mr. Mitterrand is due to leave the Ivory Coast on Monday for Dakar, capital of Senegal, the final leg of his African tour.

Old friends

Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Houphouet-Boigny are old friends from the 1950s when the now Ivorian president was a minister under Charles de Gaulle.

President Mitterrand, a vocal champion of the Third World, is scheduled to make a major speech on commodities, a subject dear to President Houphouet-Boigny whose country has suffered from a sustained fall in world prices for its main exports: coffee and cocoa.

French sources here said President Mitterrand was likely to reaffirm his government's support for the Ivory Coast, whose economic growth rate, although it has tailed off recently, is still among the highest in Africa.

FEATURES

By Daniel W. Pfaff

The writer is an associate professor of journalism at the Pennsylvania State University

THE HISTORY of journalism in the United States begins in 1690, nearly 100 years before the nation was established, with the publication of a lively little three-page newspaper that was shut down after its first issue. The paper was Publick Occurrences. Both Foreign and Domestic, published by Benjamin Harris. He had come to the American colonies to escape prosecution in London for publications that offended governmental authorities. Similarly, for printing whatever he wished without first getting the approval of colonial officials, his American newspaper was closed.

Harris would not qualify as a journalist by today's definition, for what he wanted to publish was mainly gossip and religious argument rather than accurate, current information about issues of the day. But in assuming that publishers should operate independently of government supervision, he anticipated just such a development in the growth of the national, and, later, the U.S. press.

The next publisher to establish a newspaper in the American colonies, however, was careful to operate it within bounds set by the British authorities of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. For that reason, the Boston News Letter, founded in 1704 by John Campbell, became the first continuously published newspaper in the colonies. It was dull, predictable, and never made money, though it continued, under a succession of owners, to operate until shortly before the American Revolutionary War of 1775-81.

Independence asserted

Journalistic independence was asserted with some success by James Franklin, who established the New England Courant in Boston in 1721 against the advice of friends who knew he planned to be critical of the colonial rulers. Despite his prosecution for defiance of authority, however, Franklin's paper continued for more than five years and was popular with many readers. Rather than banning the paper, authorities countered its criticism with a publication of their own -- a significant new development. Following this, political give-and-take in the press gained a life of its own. Fostered mainly by intense divisions of opinion among colonists about whether to reject British rule and found a new nation, highly partisan political newspapers came to dominate the scene. This continued into the 1730s.

Further contributions in the colonial period were made by Benjamin Franklin, younger brother of James and best known as a statesman, diplomat and founder of the new nation. Benjamin Franklin's first interest was journalism. After learning the craft by working with his brother, he struck out on his own. He moved from Boston to Philadelphia in 1728 and the following year purchased the two-year-old Pennsylvania Gazette.

He transformed the insignificant gazette into the best newspaper in the colonies. He put the Boston experience to intel-

U.S. journalism: From gossip sheets to sophisticated newsgathering

In this article, a specialist in American journalism discusses the development of newsgathering in the United States from the first paper in 1690 to the growth of electronic journalism.

ligent use, choosing a more moderate course without being subservient to the authorities. Just as importantly, he recognised that newspapers had become a necessity whose place in society was recognised by public and governmental authorities alike. There was greater and growing acceptance of the fact that journalists sometimes print things that offend. But more than anything else, Benjamin Franklin's newspaper prospered because it served as a vital medium of information about life in its community.

Commercial element

Part of the information in the Pennsylvania Gazette was commercial. Because he was a scientist, inventor and businessman as well as a journalist, Franklin considered advertising a vital part of the publication. From the start, he had more advertising in each issue than did any other colonial newspaper. He sold advertising space to others and promoted his own products. One of these was the Pennsylvania Fireproof, better known as the Franklin Stove. He advertised it as having qualities that would promote the beauty of women by providing comfortable heat rather than a large, bright fire that could damage the eyes and dry the skin, making a woman age before her time. Not only was advertising formed the economic foundation of both print and broadcast journalism in the United States, but the use of appeals to human emotions any psychological needs has become a mainstay of advertising practice.

The number of newspapers grew slowly but steadily after the Franklin's successes. There were more than a dozen by 1750, some with circulations as high as 3,000 a week. The pace quickened in the next two decades as debates over British domination became intense. The three contending groups were the Patriots, or Radicals, who favoured separation from Britain; the Tories, or Loyalists, who favoured a continuation of British rule; and the Whigs, or capitalists, who wanted considerable economic independence from the mother country without complete political separation. All had newspaper voices, though those in the Whig middle

ground eventually gave way to either the Patriot or Loyalist sides.

Boost to newspapers

That debate, conducted on both sides by bright, young, articulate editors, gave a great boost to newspaper reading -- though the colonists usually read a paper whose views reflected and strengthened their own. At the outbreak of the war in April 1775, there were 35 colonial newspapers, only 20 survived its conclusion in 1781, and many started and failed in between. Yet as journalism historians Edwin and Michael Emery have observed, more would have gone under had there been no war. "Revolutionary newspapers went into about 40,000 homes," the Emerys write, "but each issue had a larger number of readers than would be true in modern times. Every word was read, even to small 'liners' and advertisements. Many an American first learned of the Declaration of Independence through his newspaper." The Massachusetts Spy, founded in Boston in 1770 by Isaiah Thomas, became the leading voice for the Patriot cause. It survived until 1904. The New York Gazetteer, established in 1773 by James Rivington and renamed the Royal Gazette in the heat of the war, was as outspokenly partisan as its Patriot rivals, but lost its readership after London lost the war.

Vigorous partisanship was hardly unexpected in wartime, but it remained the norm in newspapers after the revolution as well. The Federalist-Anti-Federalist confrontation over the extent to which the federal government should have strong, centralised powers rather than being responsible to the wishes of the 13 newly created states was debated voluminously in the newspapers during the administration of the first president, George Washington.

In fact, the Washington administration had its own newspaper, the Gazette of the United States, operated under a cloak of anonymity by Alexander Hamilton, Washington's secretary of the treasury. Hamilton believed the United States had little chance of survival unless the national government's power was superior to that of the states. Standing against that view and favouring maximum

states' rights and individual freedom was the National Gazette, a newspaper sponsored -- also from behind the scenes -- by Washington's Secretary of State/Thomas Jefferson. The Hamilton-Jefferson debate was carried on in other newspapers as well, often in bitter vituperative language that caused historian Frank Luther Mott to identify the period between 1789 and 1808 as "the dark ages of partisan journalism."

Partisan newspapers, including a strong advocate of the national administration, remained the rule until Andrew Jackson left the presidency in 1837. By that time a new era of mass journalism had begun.

New era

By the 1830s, improvements in printing technology, paper manufacture and the literacy level of immigrants and others who populated the growing major cities provided an environment in which cheap, daily newspapers could succeed. Between 1833, when Benjamin Day brought out the first successful "penny" paper in New York -- the Sun -- and the end of the century, the highest circulation of any one newspaper would grow from 4,000 to more than one million a day. Nationwide, more than 30 papers had circulations in excess of 100,000 by 1914. Between 1892 and 1914 the average circulation of U.S. dailies doubled.

Several dynamic editors contributed to this development. James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York Herald in 1835, led the way, revolutionising newspaper journalism in the United States. He replaced political partisanship with an emphasis on the publication of accurate information, brightly written and as correct as the best available technology could provide. He established "beat" reporting -- sending reporters on a regular basis to gather news from police and fire departments and other sources around the city. The Herald had the best coverage of business that had yet been seen, society and sports news, a letters-to-the-editor column and critical reviews. It led the way in sending correspondents abroad and to other U.S. cities, and was the first



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, American journalist and Revolution War leader, is depicted (centre) in this Charles E. Mills painting. Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette is considered the prototype of the modern U.S. newspaper

because it served as a vital medium of information about life and developments in its community. Photo from Press & Publications Service.

paper to get news from the southern states by using the newly invented telegraph. It fielded the largest number of correspondents during the U.S. Civil War of 1861-65 and covered the conflict more thoroughly than any other paper. Bennett was a leader in the establishment of The Associated Press (A.P.), through which several newspapers pooled their resources to gather news. It has since become the largest cooperative newsgathering organisation in the world.

Bennett also was a flamboyant egotist who would brag about himself and ridicule his rivals in print. In fact, strongmindedness was a characteristic of all the leaders of American journalism in the 19th century. Horace Greeley, who founded the New York Tribune in 1841 and made the weekly edition of the Tribune the first national newspaper, was another skilled editor. His main interest was in getting challenging and controversial ideas before readers. He supported the abolition of capital punishment and imprisonment for debt. For a time, he published articles by Karl Marx, because Greeley believed newspapers should be open to varying points of view, including some with which the editor disagreed.

Sensationalism

In 1883, Joseph Pulitzer, a Hungarian immigrant, came to New York after making an important business and newspapering success by combining two founding papers in St. Louis, Missouri, in to the Post-Dispatch. He purchased the ailing New York World and made it into the biggest yet of the mass newspapers by expending a great amount of energy and money to produce lively and often luridly sensational local news and human interest stories as well as anti-corruption and government reform campaigns. Pulitzer thought the sensationalism and bright writing would attract readers to the paper's liberal-minded and intellectual editorial page, which he considered the heart of the publication, but it is doubtful that happened to any important degree.

One thing that Bennett, Greeley and Pulitzer had in common was that each was a self-made man whose impoverished beginnings had fired him with personal ambition and an abiding interest in improving the lives of the poor. However, not all editors fitted that description. Henry J. Raymond, who founded the New York Times in 1851, came from comfortable circumstances; he had attended college and travelled abroad. He conducted his newspaper on a more serious plane than his sensational penny rivals, saying: "We shall make it a point to get into a passion as rarely as possible."

Under Raymond, the Times became the most reasonable and objective of the leading dailies. It fell into a series decline following his death in 1869, eventually to be rescued and turned into the nation's "newspaper of record" by Adolph S. Ochs, who bought it in 1896. Metropolitan journalism had become big business by that time, and Ochs had great business talent. He had brought back to robust health a nearly failed newspaper in Chattanooga, Tennessee, before doing the same for the Times.

Anti-sensationalism

The 19th century closed amidst a circulation battle between Pulitzer's World and the New York Journal, another paper rescued from decline. Its purchaser was William Randolph Hearst, the heir to mining and land interests in the western United States. Young Hearst had his apprenticeship as

an editor-publisher on a California paper, the San Francisco Examiner, which his father owned and had given to him. With the Journal, Hearst wanted to compete against -- and try to outdo -- the world's sensationalism. This came to a peak during the Spanish-American War in Cuba in 1898, after which the World reevaluated its behaviour and became much more conscientious and responsible. After Pulitzer's death in 1911, his will established what have become the most coveted awards for journalistic excellence, the Pulitzer Prizes. He also encouraged journalism education, which is now widely available in U.S. colleges and universities.

The sensationalism of the New York giants influenced as many as a third of the metropolitan dailies across the country, but the trend dramatically diminished after the turn of the century. To a considerable extent, magazines containing gossip about entertainment celebrities and other public personages and those specialising in crime and adventure stories have come to serve those reader interests.

Magazines, which have been called "the light artillery of the intellect," are, of course, another vital part of American journalism. One of the first successes was the Pennsylvania Magazine started in Philadelphia in 1775. Its editor was Thomas Paine, best known as the author of Common Sense -- in 1776, the most widely circulated argument for the Revolutionary cause. His magazine was more than a propaganda organ, however. It contained a variety of material, including poetry, essays and descriptions of inventions. This set a pattern that led even-

tually to the creation of several highly popular general circulation magazines in the next century. One was Godey's Lady's Book, established by Louis A. Godey, a shrewd entrepreneur who recognised that women could become an important magazine audience. The magazine lasted 68 years, selling an impressive 150,000 copies a month at its peak just before the Civil War. Its success encouraged others to design weekly or monthly magazines with wide, general appeal. Among these publications were Life and the Saturday Evening Post, which at their peaks in the 1950s and 1960s were selling millions of copies each. Illustration, including superb photojournalism during periods of war and at other times of national triumph or crisis, was a factor in their appeal.

New competitors

However, the general magazine has suffered a sharp decline in the past 20 years as television has gained a competitive edge as a national advertising medium. But numerous more specialised publications have flourished. These cater to virtually every level of interest, taste, and intellect and range in circulation from a few hundred into the millions. As of 1981, there were nearly 11,000 periodicals published in the United States. The largest, significantly, was TV Guide, selling almost 19 million copies a week.

Broadcast journalism has brought to the fullest realisation James Gordon Bennett's belief that news must be fresh. Radio appeared as a major medium in the mid-1920s; television in the late 1940s. While both are primarily entertainment media, they are

also the main source of information on developing events. Television has provided some illustrious documentary programming, perhaps the single most acclaimed being Edward R. Murrow's Harvest of Shame in 1960 about the plight of migrant farm workers.

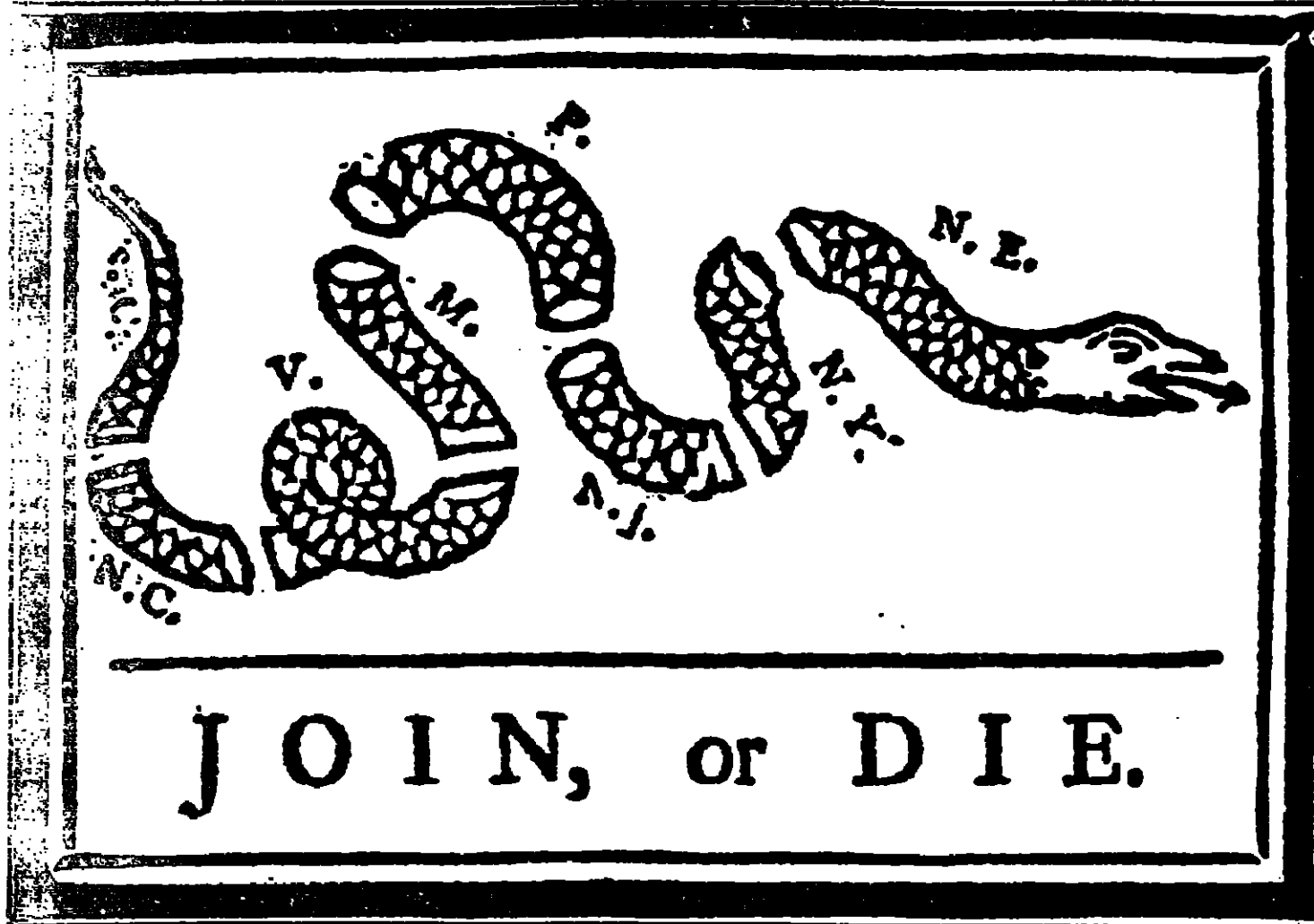
Because broadcasters can transmit news as it happens, both newspapers and magazines have given greater attention to getting the depth, detail and explanation behind events that is possible only in print. Yet while the print and broadcast media complement each other in some ways, they are rivals for the advertising support that nearly all depend upon. There are some 8,900 radio and 1,000 television stations in the United States and approximately 1,750 daily and 7,500 non-daily (usually weekly) newspapers. Pressure for financial security and prosperity has brought many newspapers under group ownership and resulted in a number of cross-media combinations of print and broadcast properties under one ownership. This trend was established by Hearst and others in the 1920s and 30s and has continued since. It has drastically reduced the number of cities with competing newspapers to less than four per cent. Cross-media ownership includes about a third of the daily newspapers, a fourth of the television stations and nearly 10 per cent of the radio stations.

Cause won

Concentration of ownership unquestionably could limit the ability of the media to provide, in the words of a 1945 U.S. Supreme Court opinion, "the widest possible dissemination of information from diverse and antagonistic sources." This is, in fact, a matter of continuing concern, for it relates directly to the issue of how great a benefit citizens are reaping under the constitutional guarantee of free speech and press. In the 20th century, the courts have interpreted those guarantees in the First Amendment of 1791 to give very generous -- though not absolute -- freedom to journalists of all kinds.

Accordingly, a certain level of tension between the press and government officialdom persists and is generally considered to be healthy for the democracy. At the same time, it is accurate to say that the issue of journalistic independence on which Benjamin Harris gambled and lost in 1690 has long since been won. That happened, most importantly, in the court of public opinion as the press prospered and grew. It is that historical foundation that provides the constitutional guarantees with their most enduring support.

--USICA feature



THE FIRST AMERICAN CARTOON was drawn by Benjamin Franklin, one of the founders of modern U.S. journalism. The cartoon shows a snake in eight pieces, marked with the initials for New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylv-

vania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. It urged the colonies to stand together against Britain. Photo from Press & Publications Service.

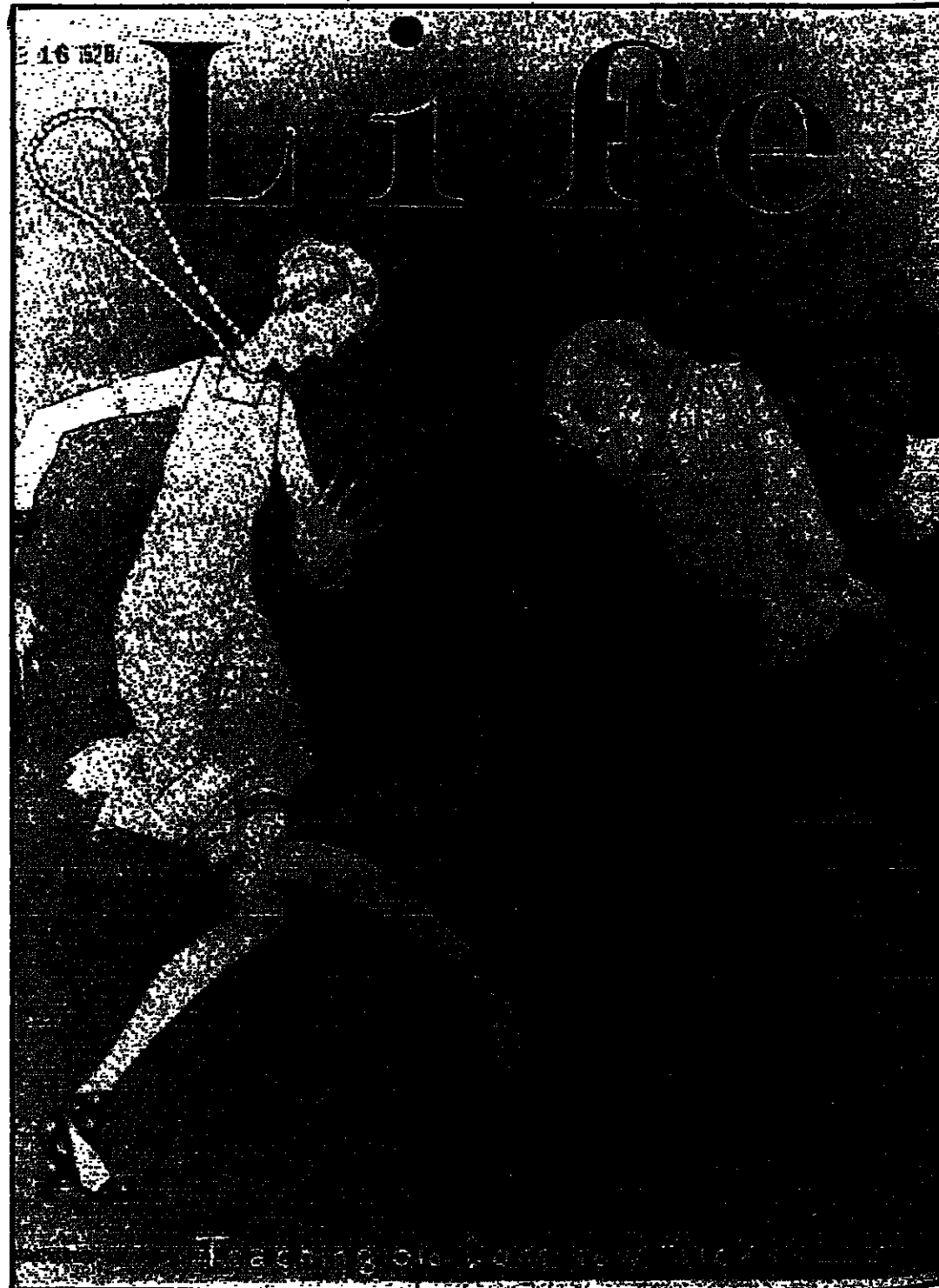


PHOTO MAGAZINES, such as Life, here shown in a 1926 edition, have combined photo-journalism, human interest stories and

news to appeal to a wide audience. Photo from Press & Publications Service.

هكذا على النقيض

All but 4 finish 10-kilometre run.

800 take part in 1st Amman marathon

AMMAN (J.T.) — A race for all ages and both sexes was organised by the Marriott Hotel on Friday. The race started off at the Marriott Hotel with about 800 runners, out of whom 90 per cent were Jordanian. The race was a 10,000 metre-long starting at the Marriott Hotel, going through the Ministry of Interior Circle, Jabal Al Hussein, downtown, Al Hayek, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Circles, the road linking the 3rd Circle and the 4th, and finishing at the Marriott Hotel.

Mr. Khalil Al Adwan, director of Marketing at the Marriott Hotel said to the Jordan Times: "The custom of the Marriott Hotel all over the world is to keep in contact, through its activities, with all the people of the country it is in. This race is the first of its kind in Jordan, and it is interesting because anybody can take part in it. It is also open for all ages, all nationalities although and both sexes. Would you believe that people kept coming to sign on till an hour before the race started," he remarked.

Of the well known organisations in Jordan which took part in the race are the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, all

Jordanian athletic federations and of course, the Armed Forces. Along with the runners were two ambulances, two buses for anyone giving up, and an announced of the time for every ten-seconds. Back at the hotel were fresh fruits, and juices. As for the prizes they were: three trophies for the 1st three men and three trophies for the 1st 3 women, plus ten silver medals for the following ten male and female winners.

One of the racers Miss Rula Kalyoubi (19), said to the Jordan Times before the race: "I saw the advertisement on T.V. and I thought the idea very new and interesting so I decided to join in. I don't think that I will be able to win but it is nice to join such an activity and especially here in Jordan."

The Yarmouk University team which consists of 18 male and 8 female runners expressed their happiness in joining such a race. Most members of the Yarmouk team are amateurs, some more experienced than others. Mr. Isma'il Ghassab from Yarmouk said he thought the idea very good especially that he is representing his university in this race. Another Yarmouk student Miss Fakher

Abanda said that her reason of joining such an activity is not to win, rather to feel she is part of her society. "From now on this race is going to be held annually, on the occasion of the Army and Independence Day (25 May) and it will be sponsored by the Marriott Hotel," said Mr. Adwan. "We would like to stress that this activity is open for anyone who is interested and the fee is only nominal," Mr. Adwan concluded. "The hotel management would really like to thank the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Information, and the Armed Forces, for all the help with which they provided us."

After the race was over Mr. Adwan told the Jordan Times that except for four, all runners finished the race. He added that the first to finish was not a professional but he belonged to Al Hussein Club, (he finished in 3:35 minutes). The second and third runners belonged to the Armed Forces.

The first three at the finishing line were:

Men: Fayed Juma', Awwad Suleiman and Ali Mohammad Simrin.

Women: Emy Carlson, Tharwat Abboud and Betsy Carlson.—N.G.



Scene from Friday's polo match.

RJPC beats British polo team 4-1

ZARQA (Petra) — Culture and Youth Minister Ma'an Abu Nowar, deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, attended here on Friday the polo match between the Royal Jordanian Polo Club and the British Polo Team in Cyprus.

The Jordanian team beat the British team four to one.

At the end of the match, Mr. Abu Nowar handed the cup to the winning team and awards to members of both teams.

The match was also attended by the British ambassador in Amman.

Hassan to open seminar on insurance

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will open on May 24 the fourth Arab seminar on social insurance.

During its four-day meetings, the seminar will discuss the role of businessmen and workers in social insurance, the inclusion of temporary and seasonal workers in social insurance, discussion of working papers containing experiences on the application of social insurance, and the Arab aspirations in this field.

The Jordanian Social Security Corporation will submit a working paper on the Jordanian experience in this field. The working paper will concentrate on Arab cooperation in investments in Arab economic and social development projects.

The Jordanian delegation to the seminar will be headed by Social Security Corporation Director-General Farhi Obeid.

Three-day engineering seminar opens

AMMAN (Petra) — The three-day seminar on engineering consultancy, being organised by the Jordanian Engineers Association and the Federation of Arab Engineers, will begin at the Professional Association Complex on Saturday.

Participants in the seminar will discuss the conditions of the engineering consultancy and offices, training and classifying consultants, regulating Arab consultancy activities, moral and legal

responsibility, the role of universities and research centres in supporting consultancy work as well as the role of consultancy work in the transfer and use of technology.

The seminar, which will be opened by Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri, will also discuss cooperation between local and foreign engineering consultancy firms, and how to benefit from foreign expertise. Jordanian and Arab specialists will submit 25

research papers to be discussed by the seminar.

Participants will also compare the recommendations which will be adopted by this seminar with two similar seminars—one to be held in Damascus, Syria, in September, on solar energy, and the other in Rabat, Morocco, in October on the role of the engineer, which will be discussed by the Arab engineering conference scheduled to be held in Fez, Morocco next April.

Delegation goes to bankers' meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the council of governors of Islamic central banks left for Istanbul on Thursday. The governors will meet for five days to discuss stepping up commercial cooperation, facilitating the movement of funds

and looking into possibilities of supporting development projects in Islamic countries.

Minister of Finance Salem Mas'adeh, the head of the Jordanian delegation said that he will discuss the possibility of getting a loan to finance Jordan's foreign trade sec-

tor and that he will seek the financing of some projects in Jordan.

The delegation also comprised Hussein Al Qasem, the deputy governor of the central bank of Jordan and a number of advisers from the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance.

South Korean community in Jordan holds day-long athletic festival

By Najoud Gousseous
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A sports festival taking place at the Orthodox Club in Amman was organised by the South Korean community in Jordan on Thursday May 20. The festival was sponsored by the embassy of the Republic of Korea in Amman.

The Korean festival, which was opened by the Korean ambassador at 7:00 a.m. and which lasted all day, consisted of three volleyball games, football games, and a 100 metre race. Participating in these games were Koreans who work and/or live in Jordan. That is members of the diplomatic corps, construction companies, and all other Korean

residents in Amman. Ambassador Jai-Sung Kim, having just finished a soccer game, told the Jordan Times: "We are very glad that we, as one family here are able to meet from time to time in such activities. The Jordanian people are very kind to us in this respect." Mr. Kim went on explaining that this festival is done twice a year, in the spring and fall, to allow the community to get together. The ambassador added that anybody who is far from his country and family needs such gatherings with his nationals, so that he won't feel homesick. There are many picnics which are organised by the Korean Community.

"We are planning to hold exhibitions in the future, and mixed games and matches between our

people here and the Jordanian people," continued Mr. Kim. "We want to get to know more of the Jordanian people and form friendships with them."

All the games that took place were played by men only. The president of the Korean Association in Jordan explained that all these players are amateurs, and it is hard to form women's teams because there aren't enough of them to form sufficient that would compete with each other. But the president added that he hopes such teams will be possible in the near future.

What is strange and new to Jordan is the Korean traditions, like the prayers that are performed for the players during the games, and the clown who starts off the game or match with a couple of tricks.

Student-lecturer council to set up education policy

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Times has learned that contacts are currently underway to form a higher educational council, particularly with the representatives of the educational and student bodies, in order to begin holding the sessions of the council.

The council will be in charge of formulating the educational policy of the universities, institutes and community colleges as far as the next scholastic year.

Transport Ministry makes study of Jordan's need of trucks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Times has learned that the Ministry of Transport is currently making an accurate study of Jordan's actual needs of trucks and the extent of the effect of the Jordanian trucks registered in other Arab countries on the Jordanian land transport activities.

Jordan Times reporters

The Jordan Times has vacancies for full-time news reporters.

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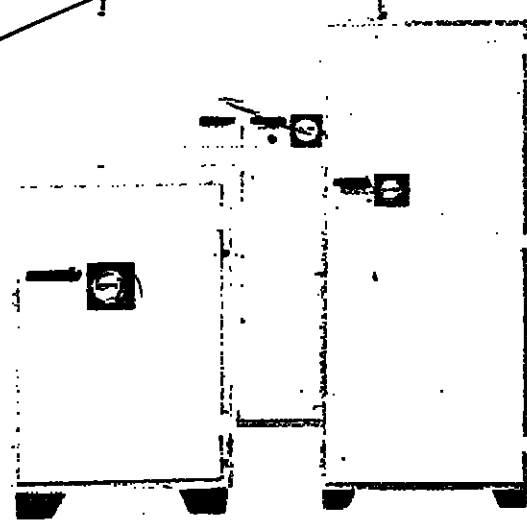
Amman Development Corporation advertises that the companies mentioned below are the companies which are pre-qualified and selected for construction of King Abdullah Bin Al-Hussein (Wadi Saqra) Project. The tender documents will be available at the corporation within the next three months.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1- International & Contracting Company | (Jordanian) |
| 2- Trocon Contracting Company | (Jordanian) |
| 3- Sogex Company | (Arab company) |
| 4- Cementation J.V. with Zeyad Salah | (Jordanian J.V. with British) |
| 5- Bouygues | (French company) |
| 6- S.G.E. Construction | (French company) |
| 7- Nord France Enterprise | (French company) |
| 8- George Wimpey | (British company) |
| 9- Laing Projects | (British company) |
| 10- Tarmac Overseas | (British company) |
| 11- Higgs and Hill | (British company) |
| 12- Land Oil | (Philippine company) |
| 13- Feal | (Italian company) |
| 14- Boswan | (German company) |
| 15- Ed. Zublin & Co | (Swiss company) |
| 16- Allgemeine Bau-Porr J.V. with | (Austrian company) |
| ED AST & Co | (Lebanese company) |
| 17- Solico | |

Sami Al-Rashid
Director General

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Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: **MOHAMMAD AYAD**

Managing Editor: **GEORGE HAMATHEH**

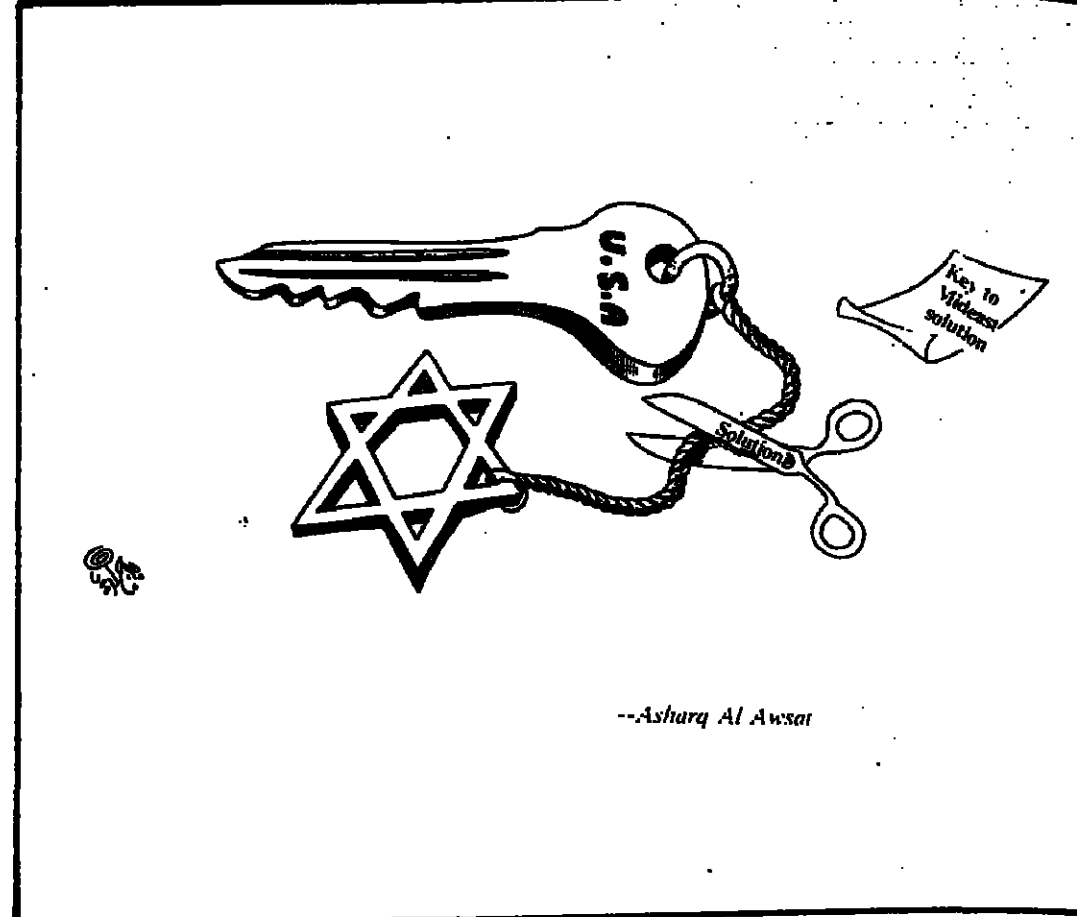
Editorial Assistant: **JORDAN TIMES**

Telephone: 07771111

The Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays and is available from the following:

A poll commissioned by the Time magazine and published in the current issue of the magazine gauges feelings among the people in the occupied West Bank. The results were summarised by Time as: "Radical; resentful but ambiguous."

Time poll in the West Bank shows radicalism and growing resentment



—Ashraf Al Awwad

Paranoiac policies

IN ITSELF, the restoration of Zaire's diplomatic relations with Israel may be politically insignificant. But if Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Sese's impetuous move to resume these ties means the emergence of a new policy pattern in Africa towards the Middle East conflict, then Arab concern about the issue should manifest itself in more than a display of anger.

Judging by what President Mobutu said in an interview on Brussels Radio on Friday, the Arab World should rest assured that Zaire's decision to normalise ties with Israel is nothing more than a clinical case of political paranoia.

"Zaire", its president said, "was not ready to submit to the yoke of an Arab neo-slavery system". Not only that, but the president

went on to describe Afro-Arab solidarity as a booby trap, and denounced Arab leaders as "slave-taking caravanners with riding crops and turbans."

Frankly, we think, President Mobutu and his government fit more in a racist camp like that of Israel and South Africa than one which stands for what Afro-Arab solidarity is all about and struggles jointly for its peoples' just rights. Doubtless, he and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin can strike an instant, ideological friendship.

Arabs need not even reply to the Kinshasa government's reference that with Sinai's return to Egyptian sovereignty, the reasons behind severing African-Israeli ties have disappeared. Perhaps, Egypt should.

THE UNRESOLVED status of the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is, by almost universal agreement, the most pressing problem in the Middle East today. On many occasions the leaders of various Arab states have chosen to speak on behalf of the Palestinians. For 15 years the Israeli occupiers of the West Bank and Gaza have based their administration on presumptions concerning Palestinian attitudes. But rarely, in all that time, have the Palestinians had a chance to speak for themselves.

Two months ago Time commissioned the PORI Institute, a Tel Aviv public opinion research organisation, to conduct a poll in the West Bank.

The results of the PORI-Time poll are both fascinating and troubling. They reveal a high degree of radicalisation and disillusionment among West Bank Arabs, as well as a growing, if somewhat ambiguous, attitude towards their Israeli occupiers. The findings tend to refute the view of Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon that West Bank Palestinians, if they could be isolated from the Palestine Liberation Organisation's influence, would settle for some sort of "autonomy" under moderate local Arab leadership.

On the other hand, the results document commonly expressed Israeli fears that any independent Palestinian state would be radical, PLO-dominated and pro-Soviet. Says the director for the PORI Institute Rafail Gill: "The poll is not bad at all for Israel."

Subject of controversy

Nonetheless, the poll became a subject of controversy even before its results were known. Though the survey was conducted by an Israeli firm in conjunction with sociologists from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, the actual interviewing was carried out in Arabic by some 40 Palestinians, who talked with a total of 441 people living in 58 West Bank towns, villages and refugee camps. The sample was selected to reflect the distribution of population according to sex, age and geo-

graphical location.

When they learned of the project, Israeli authorities charged that the poll violated both a 1950 Jordanian law, retained by the Israelis after the 1967 occupation, forbidding the collection or publication of "statistical data" without prior permission, and two Israeli military regulations for the occupied territories. One of the Israeli rules banned publication of material of "political significance"; the other forbade "publishing, in writing or orally, praises, sympathy or support of a hostile organisation."

The Israeli authorities accused PORI of using "a member of a Palestinian Arab terrorist group" to canvass public opinion. They arrested that pollster and confiscated some of his data. None of the seized material was used in tabulating the poll. Last week the Israeli government decided not to prosecute Time, pointing out that any violation of existing laws or regulations had been unintentional. Time agreed to show the poll's results to the Israeli government for its comments.

Some of the findings were quite predictable. For instance, 86 per cent of all respondents said they wanted a Palestinian state run solely by the PLO. Fully 50 per cent thought that Yasser Arafat should lead the Palestinians, followed by Nail Hawatmeh with 12 per cent and George Habash with 7 per cent even so, a significant 25 per cent wanted nothing to do with any of the PLO leaders mentioned.

Shaka'a most popular

Presumably these 25 per cent were thinking of local West Bank leaders. Of these, the most popular by far turned out to be recently dismissed Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka'a (88 per cent), followed by another pro-PLO politician, Kurim Khalaf of Ramallah (18 per cent). By contrast, Mustafa Dadeen, who runs the pro-Israeli village leagues, scored a minuscule 2 per cent. Bethlehem's moderate, pragmatic Mayor Elias Freij did only slightly better, with 5 per cent.

More than half the responders

(56 per cent) said they wanted a "secular-democratic" Palestinian state, but 35 per cent favoured an outright Islamic state. As for the economic system that such a state would have, 57 per cent favoured socialism, and 16 per cent wanted a communist system—a surprisingly high figure in light of the opposition of many Muslims to Communism. By contrast, 18 per cent favoured a mixed economy, and only 3 per cent supported a purely capitalist system.

The radicalisation of West Bank residents was further demonstrated by the fact that 72 per cent chose the Soviet Union as the country they most admired, and 82 per cent named it as the country most helpful to the Palestinian cause (vs. 5 per cent for the U.S.).

Among Arab states, the respondents preferred the radical ones, led by Syria (33 per cent) and Libya (29 per cent). Libya's Muammar Qadhafi was the most admired Arab leader (40 per cent) well ahead of Syrian President Hafez Assad (11 per cent).

A monster

The poll was conducted between April 4 and 15, a period of considerable unrest in the West Bank. A shooting rampage by a U.S.-born Israeli soldier at Jerusalem's Dome of the Rock had inflamed Arab opinion during a period when animosities were running high as the result of an Israeli decision to fire several Arab mayors in the West Bank.

Nonetheless, questions probing Palestinian attitudes about Israelis revealed some contradictions. At a time when West Bank demonstrators were protesting and being shot at by Israeli soldiers, 16 per cent of the respondents said they had personal friends who were Israelis, and 29 per cent said there were Israelis who can be trusted.

In a question designed to determine whether political views spilled over into personal prejudices, fully a third of those people who had visited both Jewish and Arab hospitals actually said they would prefer to have their children treated in an Israeli hos-

pital. When asked to describe an Israeli in terms of one of the five colloquial phrases commonly used in Arabic ("a kind of superman," a sort of angel," "someone like you," "a mean-spirited person" or "a monster") 39 per cent said "a monster," and 26 per cent said "a mean-spirited person." Curiously, a higher number (44 per cent) said that in 1967 they would have thought of an Israeli as being "a monster." Another difference between 1967 and today is in the number of people saying that an Israeli is "someone like you."

In 1967, that figure was 23 per cent but in 1982, it had risen to 29 per cent. No doubt the change is a result of personal contacts made possible by 15 years of occupation. Still, 15 per cent said they had never met an Israeli face-to-face.

Desperation

As might be expected, 98 per cent of the respondents said that they favoured the creation of a Palestinian state.

Yet only 59 per cent agree with the PLO that such a state should encompass "all of Palestine" (i.e. including Israel); 27 per cent seem ready to accept a Palestinian state made up of only the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Finally, the poll reveals the state of disillusionment and perhaps desperation in which West Bank Palestinians presently live. When asked which political party they would prefer to see in power in Israel, 9 per cent chose Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud coalition, 2 per cent mentioned the Labour Party, and 93 per cent said it would make no difference.

Asked which of these situations—"war," "being without money" or "continuing forever under Israeli rule"—seemed most threatening, 86 per cent cited permanent Israeli rule. Only 2 per cent replied that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty helped the Palestinian cause, while 88 per cent called it a hindrance. Even before the poll has been

completed and the results tabulated, Israeli authorities charged, in a statement to Time, that the survey had been conducted in a "most unprofessional and unscientific manner."

The statement pointed out that the names and addresses of interviewees had not been included on some questionnaires. It also criticised some of the questions as being "leading and loaded", objecting particularly to the question that asked interviewees to associate the word "Israeli" with "a mean-spirited person" or "a monster."

Time sent a copy of the complete and tabulated results to the Justice Ministry, which then forwarded them to the Foreign Ministry. But the government decided not to comment at that time.

In fact, the poll was conducted with the assistance of Israeli Arab sociologists. Since many interviewees prefer to remain anonymous, there was no requirement that names and addresses be listed on the forms.

According to Pollster Gill, PORI follows similar practices when conducting public opinion surveys in Israel.

U.S. polling organisations also do not always insist upon having the names and addresses of persons interviewed.

The questions attempted to elicit political views and probe Palestinian attitudes toward Israelis under conditions in which the respondents would feel they could speak freely.

The "monster" question, based on colloquial Arabic expressions, was part of an effort to analyse attitudes and prejudices and ascertain to what extent these may have changed since 1967.

To be sure, this opinion poll, like any other, is an imperfect reflection of human attitudes. Gill estimates that an error of 4 per cent to 5 per cent is normal in a survey of this size. But as a bit of pioneering research into the thinking of a people who so rarely have a chance to speak for themselves, the PORI poll offers some useful and unsettling insights.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Africa's Trojan horse

AL RA'I: The battle of the Israeli infiltration into Africa has entered a new stage by Senegal, Togo, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast and Mali declaring that they will not follow Zaire's step of resuming diplomatic relations with Israel. This stand means that Israeli infiltration into Africa is facing "African resistance". This is the result of stepped up Arab efforts and due to the negative results reaped by Zaire since the resumption of relations between this African country and Israel has reflected badly on its diplomatic and economic relations with the Arabs.

But this does not mean that the battle has come to an end. (Israeli Foreign Minister) Shamir has hastened to attack the Arab states because they confronted the Israeli infiltration into Africa.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin followed him by offering bribes alleging that Israel could offer a great deal to develop the agricultural, health and industrial sectors in Africa. Begin has forgotten, or rather has chosen to forget, that African states still remember the Israeli acts of sabotage, hegemony and exploitation which preceded the disruption of relations.

It is clear that the battle of Israeli infiltration into Africa is continuing, and that it might escalate through foreign parties which would try to tempt African states to open their doors to the infiltrators. The Arabs must continue this confrontation by stepping up their activities and efforts because Israel wants to turn Zaire into a Trojan horse.

Threatening alliance

AL DUSTOUR: Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon is visiting Washington at a time when Israel is escalating its threats against southern Lebanon and its acts of repression in the occupied Arab territories. The trip is also scheduled at a time when "autonomy" talks are facing major obstacles due to the Egyptian-Israeli dispute on the concept of "autonomy" and to Israel's determination to hold these talks in occupied Jerusalem.

It is clear that Sharon will try to avoid discussing these issues with U.S. officials in order to give Israel a free hand in dealing with the situation without consulting with Washington. His visit to the United States aims at putting more pressure on U.S. officials to activate the strategic cooperation alliance between Israel and the United States so as to link the U.S. Middle East policy with the Israeli policy. This is likely to take place particularly because it was Washington which offered reviving this strategic cooperation alliance.

The U.S. offer poses the question: Why does Washington want to revive this alliance which it broke because Israel annexed the Golan Heights? Israel has not rescinded its decision, so how could the United States rescind the freezing of the alliance? Israel will use and exploit this cooperation to continue its aggression and policy of expansion in the occupied Arab lands. It will also exploit it to build its military strength to further threaten the Arabs. The alliance will only strengthen Israel and encourage its policy of aggression.

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

3:30 Karam

4:00 Live relay of soccer tournament from England

6:30 That's Incredible

7:30 Local Programme

7:30 Agriculture

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Arabic Series

9:30 Wrestling

10:00 Arabic Film

11:00 News in Arabic

11:30 Arabic Film Continues

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme

7:00 News in French

7:30 News in Hebrew

7:45 Cartoons

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 To the Manor Born

9:00 Your Life in Their Hands

9:30 Saturday Variety Show

10:00 News in English

10:15 Feature Film

10:15 Last Sing the Blues

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on

7:01 Morning Show

7:01 News Bulletin

7:40 Morning Show

10:00 News Summary

10:30 Eternal Jerusalem

11:00 Sign off

12:00 News Headlines

12:03 Prep Session

12:03 News Summary

13:03 Radioheque

14:00 News Bulletin

14:10 Instrumental

14:30 Over a Cup of Tea

15:00 Concert Hour

16:00 News Summary

16:03 Instrumental

16:30 Old Favorites

17:00 Jordan Weekly

17:30 Special Feature

18:00 News Summary

18:30 Play of the Week

19:00 News

19:30 Top Twenty

20:30 Country Music

21:00 The Proms

22:00 Close down

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639, 720, 1413 KHz

GME

04:00 Newskick 04:30 New Waves 04:45

Financial News 4:55 Reflections 05:00

World News, British Press Review

05:15 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas

05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World

Today 06:00 Newskick 06:30 Terry

Wogan's Album Time 07:00 World

News: News about Britain 07:15 From

the Weeklies 07:30 Classical Record

Review 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00

World News: Reflections 08:15 The

Moon and Suspense 08:30 These Musi-

cal Islands 09:00 World News, British

Press Review 09:15 The World Today

09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look

Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15

New Ideas 10:25 The Week in Wales

10:30 Haunted 11:00 World News,

News about Britain 11:15 About Britain

11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Ver-

dian 12:00 Radio Newskick 12:15 Any-

thing Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up

13:00 World News: Commentary 13:15

Network U.K. 13:30 Two's Company

13:45 Saturday Special 14:00 Saturday

Special 14:15 Saturday Special 14:15

Saturday Special 17:45 Sports Round-

up 18:00 World News: News about

Britain 18:15 Radio Newskick 18:30

Separate Table No 7 19:30 Terry

Wogan's Album Time 20:00 World

News: Commentary 20:15 Goodie Books

20:30 Cup Final Highlights 21:00 They

Showed us the Past 21:15 The Brother-

hood of Brava 21:30 People and Politics

22:00 World News: From Our Own

Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:30

Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up

23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15

Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GME

03:00 The Breakfast Show: 15:00 News

and This Week 15:30 Press Conference

USA 16:00 Special English: News,

Words, and Their Stories. Feature:

Short Stories 16:30 New York, New

York 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special

English 18:30 New York, New York

19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press

Conference USA 20:00 Special English:

news words and their stories 20:15

Muse USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport. Tel. 02205-0. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

5:30 Cairo (EA)

8:55 Agaba

9:00 Cairo

9:00 Larnaca (CY)

9:15 Abu Dhabi

9:20 Karachi, Dubai

9:25 Abu Dhabi (SR)

9:40 Dhabran

9:45 Kuwait

10:00 Doha, Bahrain

11:10 Beirut

11:10 Riyadh (SV)

12:35 Cairo (EA)

16:45 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)

16:45 Frankfurt, Geneva

17:00 Copenhagen, Athens

18:00 Cairo

18:00 Rome (Alitalia)

19:15 Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)

19:30 Tripoli

20:30 Beirut (MEA)

20:50 Cairo (EA)

22:30 Baghdad

00:30 Cairo

01:00 Beirut

02:35 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo

5:25 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)

6:35 Cairo (EA)

6:45 Beirut

7:00 Agaba

9:00 Beirut (MEA)

9:45 Larnaca (CY)

10:15 Athens, Zurich (SR)

10:45 Tripoli

11:00 Vienna, New York

11:30 Cairo

12:00 Tunis, Casablanca

12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels

12:30 Riyadh (Saudia)

12:30 Madrid

12:30 Cairo

13:30 Cairo (EA)

18:30 Baghdad

19:00 Kuwait

19:15 Dhabran

19:30 Beirut

19:30 Cairo

20:00 Cairo

20:15 Baghdad

20:30 Abu Dhabi

21:35 Cairo (EA)

02:30 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman: Anwar Al-Hajj 710287/420

Musa Dawud Rashid 56301

Zargat: Sami Al-Ma'arrah (—)

Abdul Karim Al-Khashashneh 83022

IRIDI:

Almad Bashrawi 739257/446

PHARMACIES:

Amman: Al-Salam 36730

Al-Arabiyeh Al-Kubrah 23141

Al-Hawamdeh (—)

Al-Mahallah 25463

Khalaf 78653

Zargat: Al-Jalib (—)

Royal (—)

Irabi: Hisham 5678

FAXIS:

Taxina 44660

Al Nail 44433

Tariq 23024

Shamsani 65794

Asem 66503

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

Globe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 4203

Spanish Cultural Centre 34049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Haya Arts Centre 65195

Al Hussein Youth City 67181

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Y.W.S.A. 64251

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 31761

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 1100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-

lection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Munatah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening

hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

Fair 2:58

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 100/101.2

Lebanese pound 999/1092

Syrian pound 343/345

U.S. dollar 343/345

U.K. sterling 621.36/25

W. German mark 148.6/149.5

Egyptian pound 338/341.5

Qatari riyal 95.9/94.5

UAE dirham 93.3/93.8

Omani riyal 999/1092

Japanese yen 144.5/145.4

Dutch guilder 133.6/134.4

Belgian franc 78.6/79.1

Swedish crown 54/53.5

Sunrise 4:33

Dhuhr 11:32

Asr 3:14

Maghreb 6:32

Isha 8:07

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111

Civil Defence rescue 61111

Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2

Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6-7-8

Police headquarters 39141

Najleh towing patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777

Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206

Jordan Television 73111

Radio Jordan 74111

Firehead, fire, police 199

Fire headquarters 22900

Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephone:

Information 12

Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10

Overseas radio and satellite calls 17

Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 130 90

Eggplant (small) 180 140

Potatoes (imported) 210 180

Marrow (small) 180 150

Marrow (large) 180 150

Cucumber (small) 270 220

Cucumber (large) 300 150

Hot Green Pepper 180 140

Sweet Pepper 180 140

Cabbage 100 70

Onions (dry) 100 80

Green onions 100 80

Spinach 100 80

Beans 180 140

Bananas 260 200

Bananas (Mukammal) 225 180

Pears 250 200

Peas 400 300

Garlic 400 300

Green Almonds per 1/2 pounds 130 100

Broad Beans 130 100

Apples (Golden) 250 200

Apples (Double Red) 250 200

Apples (Starken) 250 200

Lemons 180 150

Oranges (Shamouti) 200 150

Oranges (Valencia) 110 80

Cauliflowers (white) 160 120

Carrot 130 100

Grapefruit 150 120

Apples (American) 500 450

Apples (Japanese) 420 360

Parsley 100 80

Radish 150 100

Sage 550 500

Apricots 450 400

Melons 350 300

Loquats 1100 1000

هكذا عالجوا

France urges industrial powers to coordinate economic policies

PARIS (R) — France wants the world's seven major industrial democracies to agree to coordinate their economic strategies at next month's summit here as a step towards achieving lower interest rates and more stable foreign exchange markets, a senior French official said Friday.

France, whose Socialist government marked its first year in power Friday, wants absolute priority at the June 4-6 summit to be given to converging the performance of major economies in the hope that this will bring with it renewed economic growth.

West European countries have sharply criticised President Reagan's administration for record high interest rates which they blame for prolonging the recession and damaging their chances of recovery.

International monetary sources here said any improved coordination among leading

economies could reduce recent violent currency fluctuations and help stabilise the dollar.

But they doubted any new monetary agreement would be reached at the summit in the 17th century palace of Versailles.

France, backed to varying degrees by West Germany, Japan

and Britain, has been urging Washington since January to drop its "benign neglect" of the dollar and to intervene on the foreign exchange markets.

The Reagan administration has so far refused to intervene regularly, believing that the market alone should set the rate for the dollar.

Aircraft engine makers to form consortium

LONDON (R) — Some of the world's largest aircraft engine makers are likely to set up a consortium later this year to develop a new engine to power 150-seat airliners in the late 1980s, British business sources said Friday.

Rolls-Royce said Thursday night its American rivals Pratt and Whitney had agreed to join in the project which Britain's state-owned company had established with three big Japanese groups, Ishikawajima Harima, Kawasaki, and Mitsubishi heavy industries.

The collaboration is expected to widen to include the West German manufacturer MTU (Motoren und Turbinen Union) which has links with Pratt and Whitney.

The sources said the extent of the partnership by the various companies in developing the RJ-500 engine has yet to be settled.

U.K. inflation down to 9.4%

LONDON (R) — Britain's annual inflation rate fell below 10 per cent last month for the first time in more than three years, official figures showed Friday.

The government said retail price growth fell from 10.4 per cent in March to 9.4 per cent in April, its lowest level since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took office in May 1979.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has forecast that inflation could fall below nine per cent by the end of the year.

Curbing inflation by strict control of the money supply has been Mrs. Thatcher's economic priority in government. Inflation shot up from 10.3 per cent when she took power to almost 22 per cent a year later, but it has fallen slowly ever since.

Employment Minister Norman Tebbit welcomed the news, telling reporters: "Britain is beginning to fight back."

Iran, Japan to resume talks on disputed project

TEHRAN, (Opecna) (R) — Iran and Japan will resume talks on the abandoned Bandar Khomeini petrochemical project when a Japanese delegation arrives here shortly.

The last round held in February

ended in a stalemate. The project, which began in 1973, has had an ill-fated history, plagued by massive cost overruns, bilateral disputes and political and military factors.

Almost 85 per cent of the work

on the project is complete. The Japanese group, led by Mitsui, has been unwilling to accept a series of Iranian proposals designed to ensure the project's completion. Iran has offered to make soft-term loans available to

the Japanese group to meet additional capital requirements, as long as a firm guarantee is available that the work will be completed within a mutually agreed framework.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — The following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7960/70	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2295/98	Canadian dollars
	2.3002/12	West German marks
	2.5555/85	Dutch guilders
	1.9575/90	Swiss francs
	43.42/47	Belgian francs
	5.9925/75	French francs
	1276.75/1277.75	Italian lire
	236.80/95	Japanese yen
	5.7850/70	Swedish crowns
	5.9590/9610	Norwegian crowns
	7.8275/8300	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	342.25/342.75	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities and government bonds staged a technical rally Friday helped by news April's retail price index shows year on year inflation falling to its lowest for three years, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 rose 3.7 to 558.1.

News that Britain launched attacks on the Falkland Islands left prices below the highs but overall reaction was muted, dealers said. Gains of around 2p were common though both Plessey and Glaxo firmed 6p while GEC and Thorn lost 5p. North Americans were mixed while gold shares eased with the bullion price.

The rally in government bonds faltered with news of the hostilities in the South Atlantic but the sector steadied in the afternoon, dealers said. Shorts were around 3/4 point higher, while longs added 1/4 point.

Debenhams ended 5p higher at 75 following annual results. Oils were boosted by the apparent success of OPEC's moves to end the world glut. BP and Ultramar added 4p and 5p respectively, while Shell gained 2p. Banks ended with falls of 1p to 3p.

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PORTS

Amman Little League

Game scores - May 21

T-Ball

Chase 22 Arab Wings 14
Dr. Pepper 16 International Traders 4
Sheraton 27 Citibank 26

Little League

Intercontinental Hotel 26 Telecom 0
Foxboro 9 Marriott 8
AIK 18 Jordan Express 0

Softball

ALICO 23 Laing 10

Team Standings

T-Ball

	W	L
Dr. Pepper	4	0
Sheraton	3	1
Chase	2	2
International Traders	2	2
Citibank	1	3
Arab Wings	0	4

Little League

	W	L
Intercontinental Hotel	4	0
AIK	4	0
Foxboro	2	2
Marriott Hotel	1	3
Jordan Express	1	3
Telecom	0	4

1st Czechoslovak woman to reach Wimbledon singles final dies

VIENNA (R) — Vera Sukova, the first Czechoslovak to reach the women's singles final at Wimbledon, has died after a serious illness at the age of 50.

The Czechoslovak press said Sukova died on May 13 and would be cremated Saturday in Prague.

She reached the Wimbledon final in 1962 but lost to American Karen Hantze Susman after injuring her ankle in a fall the night before.

She was the wife of Cyril Suk, head of the Czechoslovak Tennis Federation, and the mother of rising stars Helena Sukova (17) and Cyril Suk (15).

After finishing her active career Sukova became a successful coach and among the young players she helped was Martina Navratilova.

Sukova was also the coach of the Czechoslovak women's team which won the Federation Cup in 1975.

Gerulaitis tumbles out of Italian Tennis Open

ROME (R) — Unseeded Spaniard Jose Higueras came from a set down to send American Vitas Gerulaitis tumbling out of the Italian Open Tennis Championship in a sparkling third round match in Rome's Foro Italico Thursday.

The 29-year-old Spanish Davis Cup star, winner of last week's West German Open, overcame the third seeded New Yorker with a mixture of accurate passing shots and sublime lobs.

Gerulaitis was the highest remaining seed left in the tournament following the earlier defeats of Argentine Jose-Luis Clerc, the defending champion, and Johan Kriek of South Africa.

"Higueras played well. He's a little bit stronger on clay than I am," admitted Gerulaitis, who only plays about three matches a year on clay.

The Spaniard, who beat American Jimmy Connors here last year, was modestly pleased with his success. "I played badly in the first set, but so did Vitas," he said.

Higueras, who made headlines here in 1978 when he walked off

the same centre court in a semifinal against Italy's Adriano Panatta in protest against a hostile Roman crowd, had lost all his previous matches with Gerulaitis.

In another exciting match, Andres Gomez of Ecuador, seeded ninth, overpowered fifth seed Yannick Noah of France 5-7, 6-3, 6-0 and will now meet Higueras in the quarter-finals.

Teltscher had little trouble beating British number one Buster Mottram 6-4, 6-3, while Dibbs routed Ricardo Cano of Argentina 6-2, 6-1.

Pablo Arraya, the 20-year-old Peruvian champion who made little work of despatching Italy's remaining hope, Paolo Bertolucci, faces Poland's Wojtek Fibak, who put an end to young Frenchman Henri Leconte's run of success, in the last eight.

Arraya beat Bertolucci 6-0, 7-6 while number 13 seed Fibak crushed Leconte 6-2, 6-1.

In a battle of teenagers, Sweden's 17-year-old Mats Wilander beat Thierry Tulasne of France, one year his senior, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4.

McEnroe's withdrawal from French Open, further blow to organisers

PARIS (R) — John McEnroe, the world's number one tennis player, is out of the French Open Championships, which start next Monday, because of a damaged ankle.

French Tennis Federation President Philippe Chatrier told reporters McEnroe's father had spoken to him by telephone Thursday to say that his son would be unable to play because of the injury.

The reigning Wimbledon champion's withdrawal is a further blow to the organisers, already deprived of the appearance of six-times French champion Bjorn Borg of Sweden over a rules dispute.

The absence of McEnroe and Borg means an unlikely number one seeding spot for Jimmy Connors, who has never made the

finals in Paris. It is the first time he has been top seed for the event.

Connors, 30, has been hovering around the top three in the computer rankings produced by the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP).

His first round match is against little-known Bruce Manson of the United States, who is lying 50th in the rankings.

Chatrier said McEnroe's father had told him that he was worried about being able to defend his title at Wimbledon, which follows the French Open Championships.

He said his son was undergoing treatment with a specialist in New York.

McEnroe took the Wimbledon title from Bjorn Borg last year. Borg, told by the ruling Men's

101st English F.A. Cup final at Wembley

If sympathy wins trophies, Tottenham will emerge victorious

LONDON (R) — Ten weeks ago no self-respecting Tottenham fan would have lost a wink of sleep over the outcome of Saturday's English Football Association (F.A.) Cup final date with second division Queen's Park Rangers at Wembley.

At that time seemingly invincible Tottenham were conquering all before them as they marched imperiously towards a unique cleansweep of four major trophies—the First Division title and the European Cup-Winners' League and F.A. Cups.

Little Rangers barely rated a mention in the pubs of North London in those heady days.

Then the talk was of more grandiose fantasies. After a few beers it was generally agreed that the current Tottenham side would beat the West Indian cricketers by an innings and run in nine tries against the New Zealand All Blacks.

The F.A. Cup and Queen's Park Rangers were a mere trifle.

Tottenham followers had their daydreams rudely shattered on March 13 when Liverpool, trailing 1-0 in the dying minutes, grabbed an equaliser and lifted the League Cup in extra time. The impossible dream was over.

Tottenham have never been the same force since, partly due to a cruel run of injuries.

The League Championship also went to Liverpool. Spurs' interest in the European Cup-winners' Cup ended when they were beaten by Barcelona, the eventual winners, in the semifinal.

Now only the F.A. Cup, which Tottenham won in such thrilling fashion in a replay against Manchester City last season, remains.

At least two members of the Rangers' camp will have mixed feelings if the West London club become the fourth second division outfit to collect the trophy in nine years and end Tottenham's record of six victories from six Wembley finals.

Manager Terry Venables, co-writer of a British television detective series, was in Tottenham's 1967 winning side. And Les Allen, father of Rangers' striker Clive, played in the triumphant 1961 team.

Tottenham boss Keith Burkinshaw is also prolific writer, though his talents have largely been concentrated on drawing up a never-ending injury list.

Tottenham's casualties have now recovered but Burkinshaw will still be unable to name his strongest side.

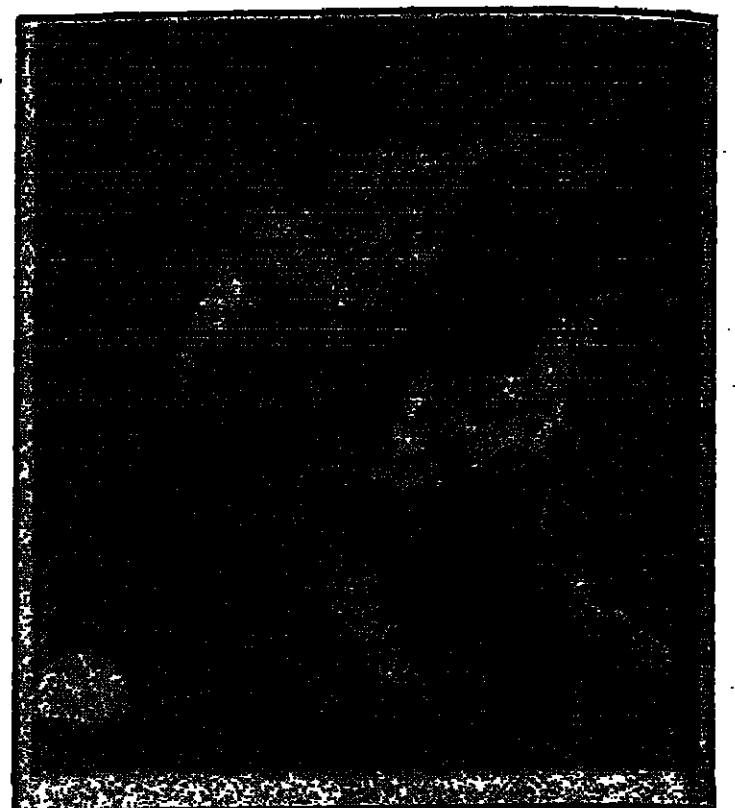
The inspirational Osvaldo Ardiles, back in Argentina preparing for the World Cup, cannot return because of the Falklands crisis. But compatriot Ricardo Villa faces a lonely afternoon on Saturday—the only Argentine in a stadium of 100,000 British fans.

So far Villa, a member of Argentina's 1978 World Cup winning squad, has coped well with the pressures of playing for London club Tottenham Hotspur during the Falklands crisis.

But the match against local rivals Queen's Park Rangers will put extra strain on the man who scored a magnificent winning goal in last year's final replay.

For the F.A. Cup final is a very special event in the English sporting calendar—and the game at Wembley will have all the trappings of a British state occasion.

Queen Elizabeth's daughter, Princess Anne, whose brother Prince Andrew is with the British



Ricardo Villa (left) will be under the spotlight in the F.A. Cup final Saturday.

force in the South Atlantic, will be watching the match.

And as Villa stands silently listening to a military band play the British national anthem before the game, Argentine and British forces could be fighting each other for possession of the Falkland Islands.

Rangers will be at full-strength for their first F.A. Cup final but they are not the same side away from the artificial pitch at their Loftus Road stadium and may take time to adjust to Wembley's unfamiliar lush grass.

The outcome is likely to depend on the private duel between Tottenham's Glenn Hoddle and Rangers' Tony Currie.

Currie, 32, has delighted and exasperated audiences over the years with his mercurial skills and his meagre total of 17 caps is scant reward for his immense talent.

Hoddle, 24, is the Rolls-Royce of English soccer, the most accomplished midfielder in the first division but a major dis-

appointment in his handful of international appearances.

Currie, who has played just 20 matches this season, one in the past month, due to a long-term achilles tendon injury, has been a regular visitor to Tottenham's White Hart Lane ground and admits to being a fan of his young midfield rival.

Currie, who has to spend 10 minutes exercising his suspect ankle before every game, confessed: "I prefer watching Tottenham to Rangers because they play the game the way it should be played."

"I look at Hoddle and I see myself a few years ago. He wears his shorts higher but basically we are the same type," he added wistfully.

The growing belief that Tottenham have become accustomed to losing and the prospect of Currie turning on the style on what could be his last Wembley appearance will not do much for North London's peace of mind.

Dutch international to join United

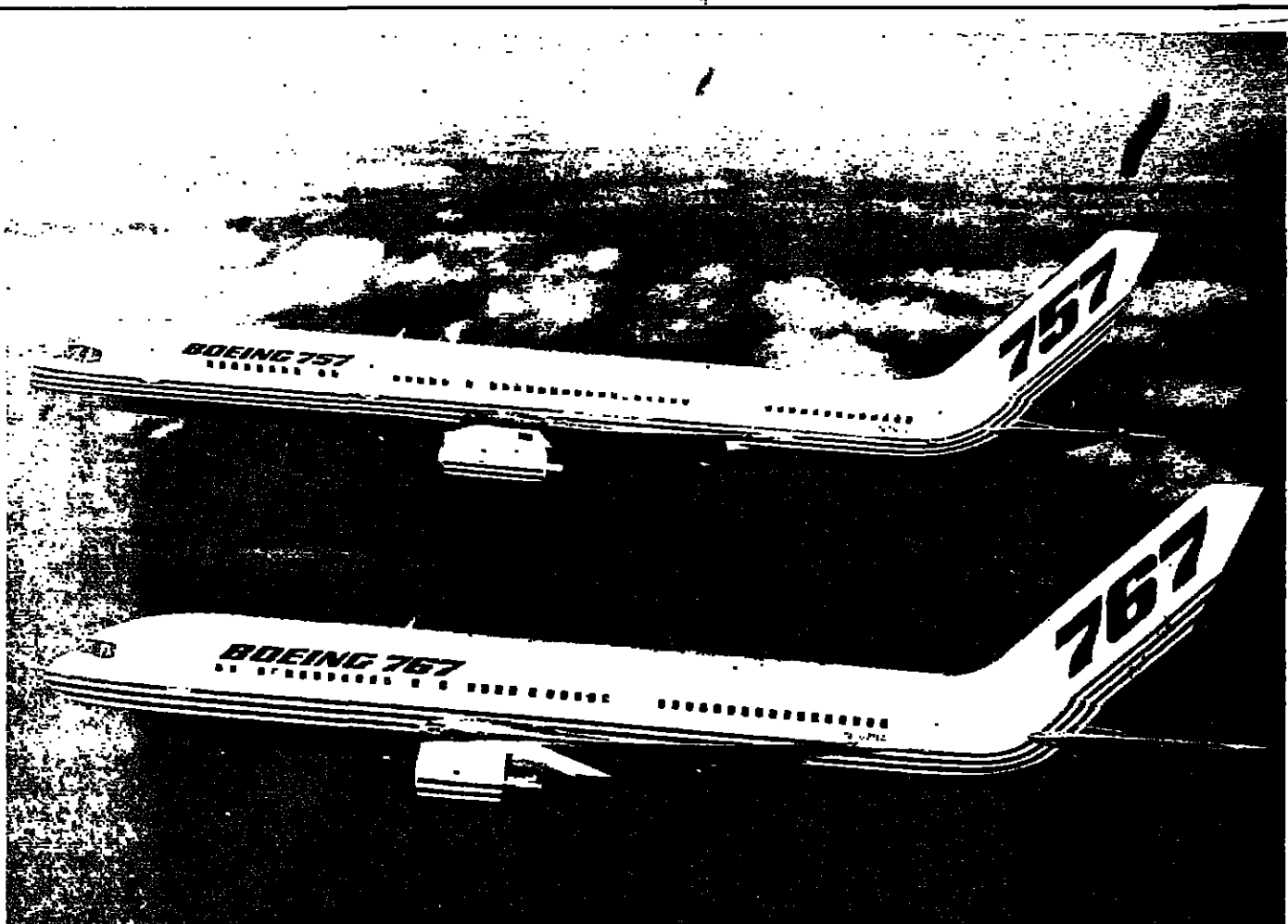
MANCHESTER, England (R) — Dutch soccer international

Arnold Muhren looks set to leave Ipswich and join English First Division giants Manchester United, sources said Friday.

Muhren, 30, who has played such a vital role in Ipswich's success over the past two seasons, has completed his contract with the club and is understood to be keen on a move to Manchester.

United Manager Ron Atkinson, who is in the United States with the team at present, has said he expects to make a major signing before the beginning of the season.

Ipswich have offered Muhren a new three-year contract but it is unlikely that the 1981 UEFA Cup Winners could match any bid from United.



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Türk Hava Yolları direkt seferler ile size en iyi Hizmeti verecektir.

Türk Hava Yolları

1 Mayıs 1982' Den itibaren Salı günleri direkt Ankar, perşembe günleri direkt İstanbul olmak üzere haftada Türkiye'ye 2 sefer yapmaya başlayacaktır

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TÜRK HAVA YOLLARI

هكذا عالجنا

Since 1940 Hindustan Aeronautics has expanded to produce more than 2,400 aircraft

India's fighter output takes off

By Alain Cass
and K.K. Sharma

BANGLORE — The first of the 45 Jaguar jet fighters to be assembled in India rolled off the production line at the Bangalore complex of Hindustan Aeronautics on March 31 and is due for its maiden flight in early June.

This unique piece of collaboration between Britain and India was of special interest to Marshal Dimitri Ustinov, the Soviet defence minister, when he visited Bangalore, in the southern state of Karnataka.

As he was being shown round by Mr. B.K. Kapur, chairman of the government-owned company, Marshal Ustinov turned and asked: "What about the Jaguar?" Mr. Kapur, who has only recently taken over as head of India's most prestigious high technology defence establishment, pointed to a door and said "Through there".

The Marshal, resplendent in his abundantly decorated uniform, walked up to the door and, after pausing briefly, turned and said with a smile: "No. I don't think I'll

embarrass you." Mr. Kapur told British reporters later: "It would have been no embarrassment if Joh Nott, your defence secretary, had come along and asked to be shown round the complex where we manufacture MiG aircraft. I would have said 'be my guest'."

This cameo highlights the development of Hindustan Aeronautics as one of the world's most versatile defence companies. The range of its wares is openly displayed next to Bangalore's civil airport where small clusters of MiG-21s, Jaguars and the indigenously produced Ajeet fighters can be seen cheek by jowl.

To this impressive display of international fighters will soon be added the French-designed Mirage 2000, manufactured by Avions Dassault-Breguet. India has purchased 40 of these at a cost of \$800 million and has taken an option on manufacturing at least 80 more.

Executives at Hindustan Aeronautics are arguing strongly that India should take up this option, expensive as it may be. This is based on the view that India should develop its own indig-

enous capacity to manufacture any foreign defence item purchased for the armed forces. Beyond this lies the belief, at the heart of India's economic strategy, that by doing this the country's transition from underdevelopment into the age of modern technology will be significantly quickened.

Since its establishment by the British in 1940 as an overhaul factory, Hindustan Aeronautics — then known as Hindustan Aircraft Limited — has produced over 2,400 aircraft worth more than \$10.8 billion of which 850 are based on Indian designs.

The company is divided into six major centres which between them manufacture and overhaul MiGs, Jaguars, helicopters and Indian fighters as well as a full range of auxiliary equipment.

The first fighter aircraft it made was the Gnat under licence from Holland, since merged with Hawker Siddeley, and then British Aerospace. It now makes 10 different aircraft at 11 factories spread over six states throughout India, employing 40,000 people. In addition it has developed a complete range of design, manufacture, maintenance and avionics.

The Indian government has also just approved full production of a new, high performance gas turbine engine, coded the GTX, for use in the present as well as future generations of combat aircraft.

The company's long-term plans include a light combat aircraft. Bidders for this project include British Aerospace, SaabScania of Sweden and Dassault of France.

Two other major projects are envisaged. The first is a light transport aircraft which would double as a troop carrier and gunship. Final offers have been invited from Aerospatiale of France and West Germany's Messerschmitt-Boelkow - Blohm (MBB).

In the immediate future Hindustan Aeronautics will almost certainly start manufacturing the MiG-23 ground-attack aircraft already in service with the air force. In addition, the Soviets are pressing hard for India to buy the advanced MiG-27.

This diversification is a double-edged sword for the company which is faced with idle capacity and the increasing problems of adapting production lines, technology and management to the growing range of products.

Although the Nasit complex, which manufacturers the MiG, is said to be working at full throttle as are the overhaul and avionics divisions, the major Bangalore complex is working at between 20 and 30 per cent below capacity. The Kapur complex is virtually at a standstill, with no immediate prospect of resumption.

The company has been profitable for the last 10 years. Profits have fluctuated, however, from a low of Rs 47 million in 1972-73 to a high of Rs 94 million the following year. The profits for 1981-82 are expected to jump to Rs 2 billion, a sales of Rs 20.5 billion.

The company says it is not subsidised by the government, but it is believed to have paid no tax in six of the past 10 years. Although the company's main and captive client is the fast expanding Indian Air Force, it has had a small beginning in export markets where sales totalled Rs 15.6 million in 1980-

1981. This could increase through present efforts to sell the Kiran basic jet trainer, which has been adapted for anti-insurgency use,

to other countries.

The company is also planning to diversify its activities into non-aeronautical areas such as renewable sources of energy. A pilot

programme has already been set up and, according to Mr. Kapur, around 20 per cent of turnover could be in this field within 10 years.

Given the company's current idle capacity, this may seem surprising, but it seems no more than logical when India's massive defence expenditure is set against its huge economic problems.

— Financial Times news feature

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ROYAL JORDANIAN AIR FORCE INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION FOR RUNWAY CONSTRUCTION IN ONE OF RJAF AIR FORCE BASES

The Royal Jordanian Air Force invites foreign contractors working in Jordan and abroad who are qualified and experienced in the field of runway construction to participate in this announcement for prequalification for the removal of part of existing runway in one of RJAF Bases 100 kilometres south-east of Amman; and reconstruct, complete and maintain it according to international standards.

-- The proposed work comprising an average area of 72,000 square metres of flexible pavement and 18,000 square metres of rigid pavement.

-- Local Jordanian contractors may apply for prequalification, if only associated with a foreign contractors.

-- Contractors interested in submitting tenders are invited to collect the prequalification documents from the office of:-

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Amman - Jordan

And to return the documents not later than 12:00 noon on June 12, 1982, duly completed and signed together with supporting data.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOLMY

TORIB

YAHRLD

SELAMY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O - O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AFTER PIKER JOYFUL MALLETT

Answer: What the gambler named his daughter—KITTY



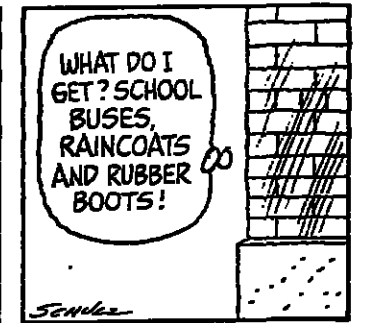
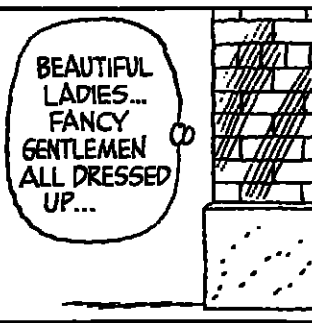
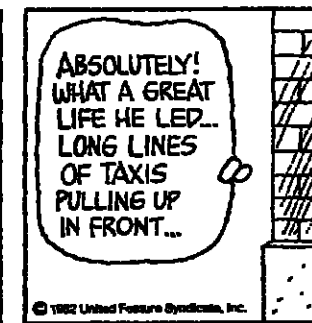
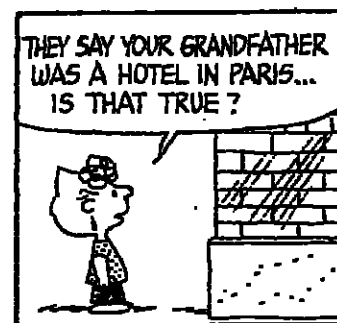
RAN OFF WITH A ROLL OF CLOTH.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"That tooth reminds me of your last check. It got impacted at the bank."

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Fine day for carrying through with new plans that you have thought up recently. Use a modern approach to gain your goals. Make an effort to enjoy the simple pleasures in life.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) This is the right time to make plans to gain greater abundance in the future. Contact experts for advice you need.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take time to analyze regular activities and know where to make changes to gain greater benefits. Express happiness.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Obtain data you need to be successful in career activities. Be sure to arrive on time for appointments you have.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take a look at your surroundings and make plans for improvement. Strive to gain your aims today.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Talks with close ties now can prove beneficial. Know what is expected of you. Show more devotion to loved one.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Attend to duties that need your personal guidance. Make plans that will bring you added income later on.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Engage in pleasurable pursuits and make this a pleasant day for you and others. Be more active and more cheerful.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Attending to regular chores early in the day can give you more time to engage favorite recreations later.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good time to handle duties which you have postponed earlier in the week. Take time to improve your environment.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study your financial position and budget your money wisely. Make necessary repairs to your property.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle personal duties early so that you attend to more important matters later. Become more interested in outside affairs.

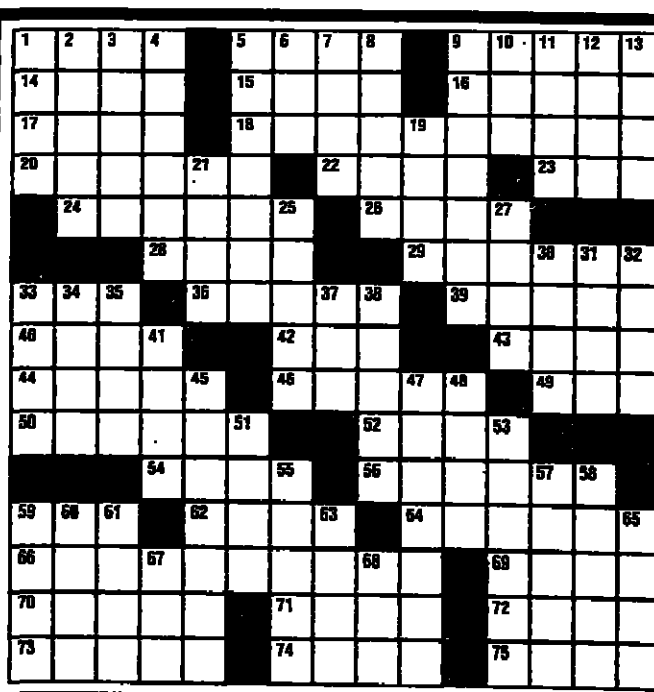
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Follow your intuition today and gain your personal aims. Find the right ways to achieve greater happiness.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be always engineering new ways of getting things done, which is fine, but be sure you first teach tried-and-true methods to gain the best results. There is an artistic nature here that should be trained.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Helen Fasulo

ACROSS	33 Sign	62 Mental faculties	30 Conceited
1 Winged insect	36 Variety of seven-up	64 Starlike	31 Sicilian volcano
5 Map for a site	39 Vaquero's rope	66 Mont Cervin	32 Chanted
9 Dull sound	40 Fruit skin	69 Deep affection	33 Cleopatra's handmaid
14 Girasol	42 Assist	70 Thesplan	34 River of Egypt
15 Function	43 Waterfall	71 Deserlike	35 Nautical mile
16 Rustic	44 Reserved	72 Level	37 Esquary: Sp. poet
17 Cloth of gold	46 Ingenuous	73 Depressed	38 Certain
18 Practical knowledge	49 Find fault constantly	74 East Indian palm	41 Decimal points
20 Palm leaves	50 Take up residence	75 Ponselle or Bonheur	45 Flamboyant
22 Male deer	52 European	1 Lady chaser	47 Piazza
23 Large body of water	54 A few	2 Separated	48 Son of
24 Zodiac sign	56 Members of a road show	3 Apple's millieu	49 Aphrodite
25 Lofly	59 Japanese name	4 Full assembly	51 Arabian prince
28 Clown		5 Take for granted	53 Chief
29 Follage		6 Smoked salmon	55 Wharton character
		7 European range	57 Utah city
		8 Molars	58 Projecting roof edges
		9 Movie horse	59 Moslem priest
		10 Color	60 Mexican sandwich
		11 Pedestaled vases	61 Bismarck
		12 Spice	63 Fern spores
		13 Entreaty	65 River in Siberia
		19 Wading bird	67 Bushy clump
		21 Dull person	68 Tear apart
		25 Auto type	
		27 Greeting	



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WORLD

Peking-Moscow talks make little headway

PEKING (R) — China, barely 24 hours after a renewed offer from Moscow to improve relations, denounced the Soviet Union Friday as the biggest expansionist nation of the modern age.

A commentary in the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily, under the headline "Despicable sower of discord," accused the Kremlin of trying to cause trouble between China and India, which have just concluded a second round of talks in New Delhi on improving Sino-Indian relations.

The People's Daily made no reference to an article in the Soviet party daily Pravda Thursday which said continuing hostility

between Moscow and Peking benefited only the West.

But the tone of the Chinese commentary was a further sign that a political thaw in relations between the two Communist giants was unlikely, despite recent indications that China might allow some normalisation of trade, cultural and sporting contacts with the Russians.

"It is...hardly strange at all that as the biggest territorial expansionists of the contemporary era they have a sinister mentality which fears a peaceful resolution of the Sino-Indian border dispute," the commentary said. It quoted the official Soviet news agency TASS as saying the

Chinese had occupied large parts of Indian territory, and it called this a "libel against China."

"In its quest for world hegemony, the Soviet Union is in the habit of sowing discord and creating divisions and contradictions between some countries so that it can fish in troubled waters," the People's Daily said.

Improved relations between India and China were clearly not to Moscow's taste, it added, so the Kremlin had set out to damage them.

The commentary was published as the annual visit to China by a senior Soviet official, Mikhail Kapitsa, drew to a close.

Iranian students protest executions



Iranian students in San Diego act out political executions which they describe as commonplace in Iran under the Khomeini regime. Seven took part

in demonstrations Wednesday in downtown San Diego (A.P. Laserphoto).

Soviets lift travel ban on Frenchman

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet authorities have told a French journalist here that they have lifted a ban on his leaving the country but he may be questioned again by the KGB security police, his office said Friday.

The Soviet foreign ministry press department told the Agence France Press news agency that the travel ban imposed on Vladimir Gediagline, one of its four correspondents, had been lifted and he was free to leave.

Scandal forces half of Korean cabinet to quit

SEOUL (R) — President Chun Doo Hwan Friday accepted the resignation of half his cabinet and appointed 11 new ministers following a vast money-lending and corruption scandal that has rocked the country's economy.

But the main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) also demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Yoo Chang-Soon, Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Joon-Sung and Finance Minister Rha Woong-Bae.

A husband and wife team of moneylenders, claiming connections in high places, amassed nearly \$1 billion in two years. But by discounting company bills held as collateral they caused the collapse of South Korea's unofficial loan market and drove many companies to the verge of bankruptcy.

The threat of corruption ran from bank presidents to company chiefs and even a relative of President Chun was among the 19 people arrested so far.

There was no evidence that any ministers were connected with the scandal, but the cabinet agreed to accept moral responsibility and all tendered their resignations.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Gumbattle reported near Lebanese premier's offices

BEIRUT (R) — A gun battle erupted Friday a few streets away from government offices where Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan had just been holding talks with a senior U.S. government official, eyewitnesses said. Security sources said two rival Kurdish groups were involved but did not know what started the clash. They had no immediate knowledge of any casualties. Machine-gun and automatic rifle fire, punctuated by grenade explosions, echoed through streets only a few hundred metres away from the prime minister's offices in central Beirut, the eyewitnesses said. Mr. Wazzan had been holding talks with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper, who arrived Thursday on a mission apparently aimed at trying to ease tension between Israel and Palestinian commandos in South Lebanon. Mr. Draper left Mr. Wazzan's office before the fighting broke out.

UNIFIL officer dies from accidental gunshot wounds

TEL AVIV (R) — A major in the Nigerian contingent attached to the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) died Thursday of wounds received in an accidental shooting, a U.N. spokesman said Friday. The spokesman said the accident occurred in the victim's unit on May 10 and an investigation was under way. The wounded officer, whose name was not disclosed, was flown by helicopter from South Lebanon to a Haifa hospital in Israel where he died Thursday. The spokesman also said Nigerian and Ghanaian units beat back two ambushes by "armed elements" in the central sector Thursday.

Talks underway to stop shutdown at Israeli airport

TEL AVIV (R) — Government representatives held last minute negotiations Friday with workers at Ben Gurion airport in an effort to avert a 24-hour shutdown of Israel's only international air facility starting Friday evening. The strike was called in protest against the government's decision to ban flights by El Al, the Israeli airline, on Saturdays and Jewish holidays, starting probably next August.

Rioters rampage through old Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Stone-throwing rioters rampaged through a slum section of old Cairo after drain-pipes burst and flooded the streets with sewage, eyewitnesses here said. After the pipes burst on Tuesday night residents of the Abul Saud district appealed to the governor of Cairo saying the flood had left them without drinking water. When they received no reply, the residents threw up roadblocks and stoned cars on a main highway between Cairo and fashionable Maadi suburb, the witnesses said.

Verdict on Bahraini suspects deferred

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain's high court has deferred until Saturday its verdict on 73 people tried in secret on charges of involvement in an Iranian-backed coup attempt, government officials and defence lawyers here said. The civilian high court of appeal had been scheduled to deliver the verdict Thursday but no official announcement was made and no explanation was available for the postponement. Defence lawyers said, however, that the three judges needed more time for deliberation. The trial began on March 13 in a prison in a remote fishing village. The prosecution has said it would seek the death sentence for all the defendants, mostly Bahrainis, charged with crimes against state security in cooperation with an unnamed foreign power.

Poles caught distributing Solidarity material jailed

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities have imposed prison sentences of up to five years on people in several cities this week caught printing and distributing underground Solidarity publications, the official press said Friday.

A Warsaw military court jailed a 30-year-old woman teacher in a mining ministry school for five years and a factory worker for

three years for posting up and distributing leaflets in the southern town of Kanczuga.

In the industrial centre of Wroclaw, where the suspended independent trade union has been particularly active, a court meted out prison terms of up to five years for five men and women in their late 20s and early 30s for producing the local Solidarity bulletin.

8 SWAPO men killed in Namibia in 24 hours

WINDHOEK, Namibia (South West Africa) (R) — South African-led forces shot dead eight black nationalist guerrillas in northern Namibia (South West Africa) in the last 24 hours, security force headquarters said Friday.

Seven of the guerrillas, who belonged to the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), were killed in a skirmish near the

Angolan border Thursday, a statement said.

In another incident Thursday, security forces killed an armed SWAPO guerrilla in the Etosha region, 150 kilometres south of the Namibia-Angola border, the security forces said.

SWAPO has been fighting a 16-year bush war against South African rule of Namibia.

Jane's asks NATO to maintain its technological edge over Soviets

LONDON (R) — Money spent on nuclear weapons should be diverted towards increasing the technological lead of the Western alliance over the Soviet Union, according to the latest Jane's military publication.

The authoritative Jane's said in its new military communications edition that NATO had no hope of ever matching the Soviet Union in military might and it was crucial to

the balance of power to maintain and extend its lead in technology. Electronic warfare, including communications jamming and anti-jamming, could render much of the Warsaw Pact military muscle impotent, Jane's said.

But it said research budgets had been cut in the harsh economic climate in the West and existing projects were often poorly managed and slow.

Soviets grow vegetables in Salyut-7

MOSCOW (R) 8 Soviet cosmonauts on board the orbiting space station Salyut-7 are growing their own tomatoes and cucumbers in a special "space hot-house," the TASS news agency said Friday.

Reporting on life aboard the craft one week after cosmonauts Anatoly Bereznev and Valentin Lebedev became its first occupants, TASS said better food was just one of several improvements in comfort over the old Salyut-6 station.

There was constant hot water on board, a refrigerator with fresh food brought from earth, and a hot-house where they were now able to grow vegetables.

Salyut-7 was put into orbit in April. The two crewmen sent up last week are testing the station's systems in preparation for a joint Soviet-French mission expected at the end of June.

Indira wins in Kerala, loses in West Bengal

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) party faced certain defeat in one state election and trailed in results from two others Friday, continuing its record of mixed performances in such regional polls.

The ruling party lagged behind in two northern states and was sure to lose in West Bengal although an alliance led by the Congress (I) had triumphed in results declared Thursday from Kerala.

The elections are regarded as a mid-term test of popularity for Mrs. Gandhi and the results are bound to give heart to India's badly fragmented opposition.

With only five of the 90 seats still to be declared in the northern state of Haryana, neither Congress (I) nor an opposition electoral alliance seemed able to gain an absolute majority in the local assembly unless they won the allegiance of some of the 15 inde-

pendent victors.

Congress (I) had an absolute majority in the last assembly. A similarly close finish seemed to be shaping up in Himachal Pradesh.

In both northern states, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has done particularly well against the Gandhi forces and this could have considerable national significance.

The BJP, led by former Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, is likely to present itself as the main national opposition to Mrs. Gandhi before the next general elections, due in 1985, political experts said.

In West Bengal the Congress (I) was defeated by a Marxist-led front.

This outcome had been widely expected. The state has been under Marxist rule since 1977.

Turkish Cypriots promised aid by Ulusu

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu Friday promised Turkish Cypriot authorities continued financial support but urged them to take swift action to try to balance their budget.

Mr. Ulusu was speaking on the second day of a controversial visit to the northern sector of Cyprus, which was occupied by Turkish troops in 1974 and has been proclaimed an independent state.

He told the legislative assembly set up by Turkish Cypriots that his government would continue to provide financial aid. But he called on the assembly to increase tax revenues and "make its economy viable with its own revenues."

His trip has been strongly criticised by both the Greek and Cypriot governments, who have said it violates United Nations resolutions.

Falklands: Craggy, cold with half-a-million sheep

LONDON (R) — British troops who stormed ashore on the Falklands Friday were fighting on a rugged and sparsely-populated island wilderness with a history of conflict.

The landscape is hilly and rocky, a world of bog and marsh and shrub-covered moors roamed by half a million sheep and a few hardy shepherds.

The surrounding seas of the South Atlantic are just as rough and inhospitable, and the inlets are usually choked with thick seaweed blown ashore by frequent gales.

The Falklands archipelago has about 300 islands covering an area of 12,000 square kilometres, roughly the size of Belgium or the American state of Connecticut.

The first colony was established in 1764 by the French, who sold it to Spain three years later. The Spanish handed it over to British settlers in 1811, but five years later Argentina sent a warship to

proclaim sovereignty over the islands.

Britain resumed control in 1833 after an American warship drove off the Argentine garrison.

The Falklands have few visible assets, although there have been reports of offshore mineral deposits and oil reserves.

The only town, Port Stanley, has been home to half the population of 1,800. The others lead a hard, self-reliant existence on sheep stations dotted along the coast.

A typical station has 30 people living in cottages around the heads of bays, accessible by a seaplane taxi. All but a few islanders are of British stock. Their language and accents are English. The terrain is so rough that the record for crossing 100 kilometres from Port Stanley to the other side of East Falkland is six hours.

Since Argentine forces seized the islands on April 2, some Falklanders have left for Britain and New Zealand.

Accord expected on U.S. bases in Spain

MADRID (R) — Talks on renewing the agreement under which the United States uses military bases in Spain are continuing and a new accord is expected to be signed early next week, a Spanish foreign ministry spokesman said Friday.

Under the pact the U.S. has maintained air bases at Torrejon and Zaragoza and a naval base at Rota in exchange for substantial military and economic aid to Spain since signing an agreement with the late Gen. Francisco Franco in 1953.

Since Gen. Franco's death in 1975, Spain has insisted that nuclear weapons cannot be stored at the bases.

Madrid also has shown reluctance for them to be used for operations which could affect its relations with friendly nations in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Soviet military upset by official peace movement

By John Morrison

MOSCOW — An officially-sponsored "peace movement" is getting into top gear in the Soviet Union but Soviet generals are making clear they do not want pacifist ideas spreading among young people.

A week of rallies, marches and meetings across the Soviet Union reached a climax last Sunday, the anniversary of the end of World War II.

Mid-May brought an international conference, hosted by the Russian Orthodox Church, on the theme of "Religious workers for saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe." The conference was held in Moscow's luxurious American-built International Trade Centre, and dominated by attacks on President Reagan and his policies.

The organisers scored a major success by persuading Billy Graham, America's best known Evangelist, to attend.

The week of demonstrations is being coordinated by the Soviet peace committee, an ostensibly independent body which was first set up in 1949, in the early days of the East-West cold war.

For many years it led a little-noticed existence under the chairmanship of academicians

Yevgeny Fyodorov, an eminent Soviet geographer who died early this year.

Its new chairman is Pravda's senior foreign affairs commentator Yuri Zhukov, a candidate member of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Mr. Zhukov, 73, is one of the heavy hitters in the Soviet propaganda arsenal, and under his leadership the peace committee has clearly begun a new and more vigorous existence.

At a press conference recently in the committee's plush headquarters on Moscow's Peace Avenue, he vigorously denied Western charges that Moscow was happy to support the peace movement in the West but reluctant to tolerate anything similar on its own territory.

"We are not, as they say in the United States, just a branch of the KGB. That's laughable," Mr. Zhukov said. "We have 80 million members. If they are all KGB agents, where would the KGB get the money to pay them all?"

Spontaneity, however, is not greatly prized in the Soviet peace movement. The peace committee's printed schedule of rallies and marches sets out in advance exactly how many protesters will attend each event.

Another difference from the

Western peace movement is that here all blame for the arms race is placed on the West and there are no hints of criticism of Soviet government policy.

The Soviet foreign affairs weekly New Times recently said that some people in the West were trying to "provoke in the Socialist countries an inverted analogue of the protest movement in the West."

The magazine asked how people in the East could be expected to demonstrate against their governments' "policy of peace."

Another Soviet magazine, international affairs, complained recently that some sections of the Western peace movement were placing equal blame on East and West for the arms race and calling for the scrapping of both Soviet and American missiles.

This was a deliberately simplistic approach which ignored the fact that the United States, not the Soviet Union, was responsible for the buildup of nuclear weapons, the magazine said.

But Moscow appears to realise that its credibility with the West European peace movement will suffer if it insists too hard on a narrow, anti-Western or anti-NATO approach.

Later this summer a group of

Scandinavian women peace campaigners will be allowed to march from Stockholm to Moscow and other Soviet cities carrying slogans against nuclear weapons in both West and East.

The peace committee, addressing an audience abroad, does not want to alienate the large numbers of Western peace marchers whose basic orientation is pacifist rather than pro-Soviet.

"A pacifist is a person who wants peace. We are also pacifists," Mr. Zhukov said.

For domestic consumption, however, Soviet spokesmen are less keen on pacifism. The armed forces chief of staff Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov called in a brochure published here this year for a struggle against "elements of pacifism" among Soviet young people.

And on May Day Sovetskaya Rossiya, a leading Moscow daily, said the struggle for peace should not be confused with "toothless pacifism" and the Soviet Union could not be expected to disarm unilaterally.

So far there have been no signs in the Soviet Union of any unofficial grass roots peace movement such as has emerged in East Germany to the alarm of the Communist authorities.

But the Kremlin does not want

to see anything which would spread anti-militarist feelings among young people.

Soviet young people are told that military service of two years in the army is their "sacred duty", and that in a war between East and West, Socialism would win because of its social, political and economic advantages over capitalism.

The main channel for inculcating respect for all things military is "Dosaaf", which stands for the "Voluntary society for aid to the army, air force and navy."

Dosaaf, largely staffed by ex-soldiers, claims 98 million members of three quarters of the working Soviet population, and spends most of its time organising pre-military training for future conscripts.

Soviet teenagers learn such "military-technical" sports as parachuting and motorcycling, and how to use radios and firearms.

They are also taught to develop "revolutionary vigilance and class hatred for imperialism" and love for the Soviet armed forces, according to Dosaaf training manuals.

Class hatred for imperialism, the manuals say, "does not contradict the principles of Socialist humanism, and has an active character."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
 ♠ 74
 ♥ K 96
 ♦ K 83
 ♣ A J 982
EAST
 ♠ Q 832
 ♥ J 105
 ♦ J 84
 ♣ 109752
 ♠ K 3

SOUTH
 ♠ A K 6
 ♥ A 532
 ♦ Q J 6
 ♣ Q 107

The bidding:
 South West North East
 1NT Pass 3NT Pass
 Pass Pass
 Opening lead: Three of ♣.

So you are rather proud of your dummy play? Well, here's your chance to play along with an expert at a three no trump contract.

The auction was a simple matter of arithmetic. North added his 11 points to his partner's announced 16-18 and had no aspirations beyond game.

There is no trouble making nine tricks — if you go about your business in the right order. First, this is not the hand for an immediate holdup — East might have a

profitable heart shift; so you win the king of spades.

Since West is the danger hand, you must attack his entry first. If West has the king of clubs, your contract is always secure because the finesse will succeed. What you must protect against is the possibility that East has the king of clubs and West the ace of diamonds. Now if you start clubs, East will win and force out your remaining spade stopper. You have only eight tricks without diamonds, and when you try to establish a diamond trick, West will win the ace and cash his spades to defeat you.

So, at trick two you lead the queen of diamonds. If West refuses to take his ace, you have set up your ninth trick. Abandon diamonds in favor of the club finesse and you are home whether it wins or loses.

But the defenders are on their toes. West wins the ace of diamonds and continues with a spade. This time you must duck to exhaust East of spades. East wins and perseveres with spades to knock out your last stopper. But now you can take the club finesse with safety. If it loses, either East will have no more spades, or if he does have another, the suit has split 4-4 and you lose only two spades, the ace of diamonds and the king of clubs. You have played the hand as well as you can and deserve your fine result.

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